PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,709—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th Nov.
M.L. ORIENTAL	8894	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	8,291	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8,291	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-6	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 590. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials viâ China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SATARA," 5,050 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 5th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI 3,322 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November.

For freight and passage apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, do.	do.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

LAWSON'S G.SPECIFIC.—Sure, speedy cure without injection, where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails.—HOMI BROTHERS, 1st Floor, 2nd Block, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POOREE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SOULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.
HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable to wear.
PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

DR. W. CRESER, MUS. DOC., OXON,
WILL GIVE AN
ORGAN RECITAL
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, NOV. 6TH,
AT 6 P.M.

1 Old English Organ Concerto.....Stanley
Allegro, Andante Fugato.
2 { Recit .....Comfort Ye.....
{ Air .....Every Valley .....Handel
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER
3 Solemn Fugue in E Minor .....Bach
4 Violin Solo ...Andante in C .....Mendelssohn
Mr. H. W. ASTELL
5 Andante from the Symphony in E .....Sullivan
6 { Recit .....“And God said”.....
{ Air .....“With Verdure Clad”.....Haydn
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
7 { Caprice .....Wolstenholm
{ Coronation March .....Wareing

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,

IN AID OF THE
POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

By kind permission of Colonel ECCLES and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, will play a Specially Selected Programme of Music.

ADMISSION Re. 1 only.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.
Tickets to be had from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 4,01,753 cubic feet of Teak, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station on the S. M. Railway on the 2nd December, 1902, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, dated 27th October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December, 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1902 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS.
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETHANI GANGABAI, the widow of the late SETH GORDUNDASS SOONDERDASS MOOLJI, is now the Head and Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Muljі Jaitha & Company in place of the said deceased and that the whole business of the said Firm is since his death being carried on and shall continue to be carried on by her through her representatives in partnership with the surviving partner, Mr. BHUGWANDAS VALJEE, in the same way as it is used to be at the time of the death of the said SETH GORDHUNDASS SOONDERDASS.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Messrs. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of HIRALAL MANECKLAL, late of Bombay Gosavi Hindu, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Rawazar Coovergar, residing at Chowpatti, outside the Fort, deceased.

SAI TAPIBAI, the only daughter of the above-named deceased and wife of SHIVGIR DAYAGIR, the sole Universal Legatee named in the said Will, of Bombay Gosavi Hindu, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

D. B. BINNING,
for Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

C. W. D'GAMA,
The 24th day of October, 1902.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have, this day, been REMOVED from the 50 Custom House Street, to No. 49 ESPLANADE ROAD, West of the Currency Office, where goods and parcels will be received as usual for transmission to the United Kingdom, the United States and elsewhere at favourable rates.

McDOUGALL CLARK & Co.,
Landing and Shipping Agents,
Proprietors, Parcels Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
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HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

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V. SCOTT,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th October 1902.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £425,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000

Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon

They areself adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO CONNOISSEURS.
DIMITRINO & CO.'S
REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 5, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 3, large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped	
	In 50's 4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI
AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES
of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks Nov.-Dec. 8s. 7 1-2d. = — 1 1 1-2d. Tone flat.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 4d. = unchanged,
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,950,000 qrs.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore business done Nov.-Dec. 35s. 3d. = plus 3d. Tone quiet but steady.
Linseed.—Bold seliers Antwerp Nov.-Dec. 47s. 3d. = plus 3d. Tone quiet.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day strong. Bombay and Madras qualities 2 1 2 1. to 3d. higher.
Total quantity sold 870,000

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£13 11/16	=	plus 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	unchanged.
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/8	=	— 3.16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 1/4	=	unchanged.
2 months hence	23 3/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York		=	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	=	unchanged.
Berlin	20·46	=	do
New York Demand		=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
6 „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=	— 1/2 pr ct
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	=	— 1/2 pr ct

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 0. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 35,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4 39	4 38	4 36	4 36
—3	—2	—3	—3

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4 36	4 36	4 36
—3	—3	—3

June-July	July-Aug.
4 35	4 35
—3	

In New York the market was closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone .....steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4 39	4 38	4 36	4 36
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July. Aug.
4 36	4 36	4 36	4 35	4 35
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market and business is on very limited lines. Exporters are doing almost nothing and mills are buying only sparingly of ready including a few lots of new Bengals.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	199-200	March.
F. G. Bengals ...	157-8	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish...	167-0	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

EXCHANGE—		
Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		124
Shanghai 30 „ „		168 1-2
Japan 30 „ „		152
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.		
Cash	98 1-2	buyers
1st Settlement	98	do
Money Market—Tone quiet,		
BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.
SEEDS.		
Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	12
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	4
Do. Forward	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Beady ... do. Forward ...	5	12
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... do. Forward April-May	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7	10
Forward April-May ...	7	5 1-2
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	24-8	24-12
Forward April.-May. ...	25	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jan.-Feb. ...	36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	38	8 to 39
16 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	39	8
25 „ „ „ ...	38	4
50 „ „ „ ...	37	
Black Kutnee	33	8

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-3
China Leaf	Nomi
Pekin Bar Gold Old	Nomi
Do New	Nomi
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24-0-0
Bombay „ „	24-0
English Sovereigns	15-3 6
Do Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	59-3
Do 17 1-2	59-5

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 4th November 1902 :—

Cotton	1,025 bales.
Wheat	5,999 cwts.
Linseed	1,382 „
Rapeseed	977 „
Gingellyseed	9,404 „
Poppyseed	10 „
Groundnuts	... „
Castorseed	1,910 „
Rice	1,790 „
Myrabollams	1,593 „
Cottonseed	748 „

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	23 1-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been witedrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Aitken Mr and Mrs and child	Hannah Mrs
Adams Dr and Mrs, child and 2 infants	Halliday Mr W H
Appleby Miss	Heston Miss
Bosanquet Miss	Henderson Lieut H
Blaketorough Mr	Irvine Maj C B
Burke Maj and Mrs W H	Jeif Mr A R
Browne Mrs A P	Jacobs Mr R E
Bowen Capt A W N	Johnstone Mr C H
Bagram Mr J E	Jackson Mr G H
Bigg-Wither Miss	Lang Miss M
Blackwood Mr J R	Lang Mr J C
Blowden Lieut Col	Langridge Miss
Benton Mr J	Langham Mr H
Boycott Miss W	Little Capt
Bishop Mr E M	Lye Capt R C
Browne Maj H C	Lermour Mr C E
Bying Hon Mrs	McKerron Mr D E
Bayley Capt E C	Mower Mr S A
Beark Mr	Mercewether Maj
Chatfield Mr G	Monteath Mr G H
Chichgar Mr	Montgomery-Campbell Lieut Col and Mrs
Colvin Capt J M S	Macfadyen Mr
Crawford Mrs Leslie and child	Mantle Rev E
Crawford Miss	McMasir Mr A W
Cautin Mr P A L	McBarett Capt E C
Conelino Mr E H	Mitchell Capt W
Christie Mr H	Moir Mr and Mrs E W and infant
Crawford Mr E L	Meyer Miss F
Colomb Maj and Mrs P P	Markland Miss
Cowley Mr F A	Mears Capt
Culme-Seymour Lieut	Macdonald Mr J B
Cleote Lieut L B	Menteth Mr W
Crowe Mr A S	Mullaly Capt
Cowin Capt J M	Mortimer Mrs
Dallas Mr and Mrs	O'Donnell Mrs
Dickson Mr J C	Ormerod Mr and Mrs
Daubeney Major E K	Parker Miss
Dove-Wilson Dr and Mrs	Pittar Miss
Duval Mrs and infant	Perry Miss
DeSouza Miss T	Preston Hon S
Dettenbaugh Miss	Playfair Sir P
Davies Rev and Mrs P B	Roberts Miss E
Davie Rev and Mrs G	Roberts Dr R W
Dunbar Capt	Runthorn Mrs and child
Dowding Mr and Mrs H K	oberts Mr R F
Eastwood Capt	Renes Mrs
Eastwood Miss	Roberts Mr and Mrs F C and two infants
Fane Mr A E	Rees Mr C A
Franklin Mrs	Rennie Mr F
Fox Hon Mr Justice	Swann Mrs J E
Fullerton Capt and Mrs and child	Sevann Lieut Col
Foreman Rev and Mrs	Shire Mr and Mrs L P and infant
Foreman Miss	Staechini Mr
Fowler Miss B	Sorabji Mr
Finke Miss	Spelsburg Mr W B
Free Mr P B	Shore Mr H A
Gairns Mr J M	Simpson Lieut Col and Mrs
Gregory Mr	Stewart Capt R G
Glossop Mr	Stewart Capt R G
Greaves Mr	Sheriff Mr W
George Mr and Mrs C P	Shailer Mr and Mrs H
Garth Mr W	Tweddell Capt and Mrs H
Graham Mrs W	Tuckle Lieut
Griffin Mrs H D	Troup Mrs and child
Greaves Mr H	Tillard Mr P H
Green Miss	Thrope Mr W F
Hutton Mrs J	Unwin Maj and Mrs E B and child
Holland Miss M	Van Donop Lieut Col
Hilliard Mrs W E and infant	Van Donop Mrs
Holt Mrs	Vincent Mrs C M
Helt Miss	Vincent Mr W H
Harrison Mr C	Walsh Mr J H
Haines Mr E	Winward Capt H M
Hedges Mr E	Wilson Mrs
Hall Mr and Mrs E A	Wood Mr and Mrs
Holdcroft Mr A	Ward Capt H
Hillis Lieut C H	White Dr and Mrs
Home Mr J W	Watson Miss E L

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—The Dewalee holidays were celebrated with eclat in Bhavnagar. On Saturday, the 1st, the illumination in the town was attractive. A tea party was given by his Highness the Thakore Saheb, when the State officials and the principal merchants were present. The ceremonies of worshipping the new account book was gone through on Thursday evening.

On Saturday morning a Durbar was held in Dhrangadhra when the Rajsaheb called those who were wounded in the recent engagement with the dacoits and ordered them to be garlanded and promotions were given them. The Rajsaheb spoke in high term of their conduct, adding, that if a similar opportunity arose again, they would show what stuff they are made of, and if anything happened to them, their families would be provided for by himself. At night time the illumination in the town was brilliant, the palace being lighted with gas lights and variegated lamps.

Another correspondent writes :—The state territory is at present remarkably free from any epidemic disease and a crop yield of fourteen annas is expected this year.

There have been three dacoities within the limits of the state during the year. The decoits at Piperla were apprehended and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The other dacoits at Vanot and Bhootia have also been recently apprehended with some of the property carried off. This fact is very creditable to Mr. P. B. Karaka, the Acting Police Superintendent of the State. Mr. Karaka, before he joined the state service some years ago, had received training as a subordinate officer in the Kathiawar Railway Police. His late father had made his reputation as a police officer in the Morvi State, where his name was quite a terror to the Barwattias of Kathiawar. Young Mr. Karaka has been following the footsteps of his father and making himself deservedly popular throughout the State. His tactful conciliatory and honest conduct first came to be noticed during the outbreak of the plague there some time ago. Government have acknowledged the recent valuable services of Mr. Karaka.

On Saturday morning there was a garden party held at the Motibag, it was the Hindu New Year's Day. It was a grand affair. More than four hundred invitations were issued by the Diwan in the name of the Maharaja Saheb.

ATTACKED BY A LION.

SYDNEY ZOO SENSATION.

CONSIDERABLE consternation was created among patrons of the Sydney Zoological Gardens on Oct. 10, by a tragic incident in front of the lions' cage. A man named William George Renn, 73 years of age, took his two little grand daughters to view the animals, and presently one of the little girls, Emma Huntingdon, aged 3 1-2 years, was missed. She was found to have wandered through the gate which leads to a space in front of the cage, and, quite unconscious of her danger, was standing near the lion's cage. The lion pranced and roared and made terrific blows at the child through the bars. The sight amused rather than frightened her. Then Mr. Renn rushed through the open gate, and as he grasped the child and threw her aside, the lion thrust its paw out with a terrific sweep, and struck Mr. Renn a blow which glanced from his left temple down his left arm, tearing away his collar and tie. Fixing his claws in the coat sleeve, the animal drew the feeble old man towards the cage, and with its disengaged paw struck him another blow, ripping his coat open, and reaching the fleshy portion of the hip. The lion then lifted Mr. Renn off his feet, and after dealing him several blows on the back, endeavoured to draw him through the bars. The cries of the little child and the roars of the infuriated animal attracted the attention of two young men, who jumped the railings and gripped the helpless man one by the head and the other by the feet, and after a severe tussle succeeded in tearing him from the lion's grip. He was found to be seriously injured, blood flowing freely from many wounds on the face and body, while all his clothes from the waist up were ripped to ribbins. Mr Renn was carried out of the grounds and conveyed to Dr. Corlette's residence where on examination showed his back to be furrowed with deep cuts, one particularly severe one extending from the right shoulder blade to the hip. In the left hip there was a deep laceration. There was also a wound on the neck and a dangerous cut over the left eye. Mr. Renn was conveyed to his home and his condition is serious.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—RAMAGE—October 31, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Edward Wemyss, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, late 46th Regiment, London, to Lucy Mary, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Ramage, Aberdeen.

HOGGAN—FREER—November 1, at St Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev J Henderson, Captain George P Hoggan, the Welsh Regiment, third son of the late Major-General J W Hoggan, C B, to Mary David-son Freer, second daughter of the late John Freer, of Fordel, Melrose.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—November 5, at Derwant House, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay, Katherine Mary, the beloved wife of Captain G W Baldwin, s. s. Akbar. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday). Friends will please accept this notice.

LOW—November 4, at Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, Bombay, Agnes Marie Low, the wife of Robert Low. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CYRIL WOOD—October 28, at Belmont, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Cyril Wood, I C S, of a Son.

LUSON—October 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of H Luson, I C S, of a daughter.

YUSUF ALI—October 29, at Saharanpur, the wife of Abdullah Ibn Yusuf Ali, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—MAGNIAC—October 30, at St Jame's Church, Delhi, by the Rev J Brooks, Nicholas White, to Maud Nina, third daughter of the late Major-General Francis Lane Magniac, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BANKS—October 27, at Jubbulpore, C P, of enteric fever, Donald Banks, I C S, Assistant Commissioner, in the first year of his service.

HARDY—October 23, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Frances Theodora, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Richard Hugh Hardy, Commanding 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK, and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

MONUMENTS made to order from any design.

A European Representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

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CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITES, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.

ALICE BUILDING,
HORNEY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 2-28m. 2-14s. Low water, 8-22m. 8-4s.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Louis Roth left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bengal and Fullwell left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October, 1902, was 577 of whom 80 were men, 249 women, and 225 children.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and otherplaces in South Africa, per extra s. s. Florida, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CHATHEDRAL.—To-night at the Cathedral there will be an organ recital, and a collection will be taken with the object of defraying the cost of the recent repairs to the church. The sum required is Rs. 1,500. The recital will commence at 6 p.m.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Joseph Pedroo, a Native Christian lad, aged nine years, while playing on Colaba Causeway on Tuesday, accidentally ran into a tram car and sustained serious injury to his left leg. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the leg was amputated and he was detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Keshew Vinayak, a railway porter, residing at Bhotwada Cross Road, Parel, has reported to the Police that during his absence on duty on the night of the 3rd instant, some one broke into his room and carried off a wooden box containing ornaments, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 314. On an inquiry being made, the box was found broken open in the fields about a hundred yards off the house, minus its contents.

PRACTICAL MUSICAL EXAMINATION.—Dr. Wm. Creser, Mus. Doc. (Oxon), came out specially from Trinity College, London, a short time ago in order to hold the practical examination in Music at the various centres now established in India. The examination for Bombay candidates took place in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday the 3rd and 4th inst. The following list contains the names of those who passed the test successfully, and who will in due course receive their certificates from London. Dr. Creser is quite satisfied with the working and progress of this centre, and also expresses his satisfaction at the excellent results :—Senior Division, pass—Ella Barclay, Ruth Collett, H. Astley Guylee, S. Soonabai Jassavala. Constance Simons. Senior Division, Honours.—Martha L. Hamilton. Intermediate Division, Honours.—Almai D. Chichgar (piano) Ethel Colline, M. Menerbai Dalal. Intermediate Division, Pass—Almai D. Chichgar (singing), Catherine Grant, Mary Rozalia, Dorothy Vining. Junior Division Pass—Domitilla Athside, Alice Hobbs, Grace Wool, Sizzie Vaz, Violet Merrett. Preparatory Division, Pass—Fanny Wallich, Florence Whittle. The two pianos which were specially selected for the Examination, were a Bluthner Grand and an Upright Grand by Carl. Maud.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DACOITS SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

MR. F. X. DE SOUZA, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in September last, convicted Nathya walad Radva and twelve others of the offence of belonging to a gang of dacoits and sentenced them to transportation for ten years each. They appealed to the High Court, and their appeal was heard on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. De Souza, in his judgment on the case said accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge, and on his own plea, he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for ten years. He was then examined as a witness in the case. From his evidence, which gave a connected history of the crime it appeared that about twenty-five Dhankas, from the territory of Nandod, associated themselves into an armed gang for marauding purposes, and penetrated into Khandesh across the lower reaches of the Taptee, and plundered carts and wayfarers on the high ways, and the homesteads of well-to do Banias and others in the villages through which they sped on their career of devastation. Thus on the night of the 15th November last, they looted the houses of Dungrya and Rupa in the village of Manikpur; on the 16th, they held up and plundered eight carts in the Kathivals, laden with merchandise belonging to several Borahs and Banias; and on the same night, they looted the houses of Holi, Katyal, Khandya, and Gosha in the village of Sakarda, and then proceeded to the shop of the liquor-seller Nasarvanjee, ill-treated him, robbed him of all his liquor, watch, stock of rice, and clothes, and then retired into the jungle. Thence ten of them raided the village of Haripur on the next day, and carried away several bullocks, and then the whole gang proceeded to the village of Babergbar, and looted the houses of Babiya and Zura. Meanwhile, the chief constable of Navapur, hearing of the depredations of the gang, decided to give chase to it at once. He came up with them near the Kaktevals, where he surprised and arrested accused No. 1, but the rest of the gang escaped, leaving, however, the greater portion of the loot behind them. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in concurring with the Assessors' opinion, arrived at without any direction from him, that each of the accused Nos. 2 to 12 had been satisfactorily proved to have been a member of the gang through deffering from the assessors, he found that No. 13 also was in the gang. As to the property found in the possession of the accused it consisted almost entirely of old clothes of a character not usually worn by persons in the position of the accused, who were most of them Koli labourers and cultivators; while as to the new sarrees, dhotars etc., found with them, they evidently formed part of the merchandise looted from the carts, and were not likely in any case to have been honestly acquired by the accused, at least in quantities which were actually found in their possession. Taking the evidence as a whole, Mr. De Souza was of opinion that the offence was brought home to accused Nos. 2 to 12. As to No. 13, the assessors opinion was probably swayed by the fact that no property was found in his possession. But this, only natural, as he lived jointly with his brother No. 2 and the property found in their joint possession had been put down through a misunderstanding to the possession of accused No. 12 alone. There was, however, abundant evidence clearly establishing the guilt of No. 13. He had made a full and detailed confession. The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them to transportation for ten years each.

Their lordships looking at the whole of the evidence dismissed the appeals summarily.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE NOWROJEE FAKIRJEE.

Mr. Marker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and serve notices, which was granted.

RE GOVINDJEE LALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE MADHOWJEE SHRIRAM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for two months.

RE TALAKSEY THAKERSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the insolvent's interim order for one month, on the ground that he was assisting the Official Assignee in recovering the assets. The application was granted.

RE RAGHOWJEE MOWJEE THUCKER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bhandarkar applied for an extension of the insolvents' interim order which was granted for one month.

RE WILLIAM BERNARD WHARTON.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to serve notices to his creditors, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Khurshedjee Ardasir Darukhanavalla; Herjiwan Parmanand Sha; Baijee Ramdas Vijaiker; Punja Jairam Lohana and another; Pasoo Malsi Shah and others; Bai Kamarbai, widow of Soorjee Govindjee; P. Ssegoo Meera Mohidin Ronter; Vasanjee Jairam Lohana; and Richard Joseph De Souza.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

Wednesday.—Barometer has fallen briskly in the West and Central Punjab, Sind, West Rajpootana and changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir but continue clear in Baluchistan. Local showers have occurred in the south and west peninsula and north-east India. Tinnevelly has received one inch and Cochin, Raichur, and Ahmednagar half an inch. Winds have strengthened at Diamond Island and have changed to east. Temperature has fallen in central parts of the country, but during the past 24 hours the mean temperature was still in excess across the north peninsula, in the Deccan, Gujarat, Sind and West Punjab. It varied from normal by only small amounts in the United Provinces and Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Dunblane, Captain W. Martin which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cape Town, met with strong easterly wind to the equator thence fine and cloudy weather and on the 3rd instant heavy rain with thunder and lightning. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, Captain C. S. Forbes, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta via coast ports, experienced variable winds and rain on the Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Sirsa, Jacobabad and Neemuch, a brisk rise at Bellary and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal in Sind, while the minimum continues in excess in all districts, more especially in Kathiawar, Berar and at Surat, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, where the excess amounts to from 7° to 12°. The temperature ranged from 97° at Deesa at 23° at Lohore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Madras, Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and along the West Coast. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About two inches and a quarter fell at Aurangabad and light to moderate showers at Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Cochin and Secunderabad.

Weather seems to be slightly unsettled to the west of Ratnagiri in the Arabian Sea, where fresh N. E. monsoon with squally and rainy weather probably exists. Weather is still slightly favourable for local rain over the Deccan.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LOVERS of art will be glad to hear that the first reports as to the injury done by burglars to the Rossetti window in Birchington Church were of an exaggerated nature. A correspondent informs us that he has been over to see it. He found that "the two pictured sheets of glass were absolutely untouched." Only the right hand sheet at the bottom, containing parts of the inscription, has been cut away. He adds, however, that the Cross over Rossetti's grave shows grievous marks of the chemical action of the North Sea gales on the stone, which "looks as if it will soon begin to crumble away." It would be well to take impressions of the reliefs while they still retain their sharpness of outline, in order to replace the Cross when it is destroyed, as it unfortunately seems sure to be.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aberlour, 2,746 tons, Captain J Murray, will sail to-day, for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mossoori, 1,725 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P. and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E Phillipps, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, Port Natal and East London, with a general cargo and 900 deck passengers.

THE steamer Islanda, 7,360 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and friend and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandala, 1,318 tons, Captain J E Kirkham, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Chamberlain, Mr Mead, 20 natives and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,164 tons, Captain E Watson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Capsey and infant, Mrs G M Chambers and infant, Mr and Mrs Chaws and 4 children, Miss M Curley, Mr J G Smith and 10 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	Cruiser
Lenaserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	R I Marine
H T Plassy	Capt C F Preston	Transport
Mandovy	Capt Nunes, Gen	Portuguese Gunboat
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan H N	....
4 Torpedo Boats	... ...	....

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan		I-S P & O Co
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE.

THE Blue Book on the recent Colonial Conference, whose publication Reuter announces, is simply a report of the deliberations. The information given as to preferential tariffs is not that such tariffs have been adopted by the several colonial governments, but that the premiers of those colonies pledged themselves to recommend the adoption of such amendments as would give to Great Britain and the sister colonies better terms than to any foreign country. Much yet remains to be done, though we notice that in one or two of the principal colonies steps have already been taken to give effect to the recommendations of their premiers. The subjects discussed at the Colonial Conference in August last were the naval and military defence of the Empire and the question of commercial relations including preferential tariffs and general fiscal policy. The results of the deliberations of the Conference will doubtless be approved by colonial parliaments. So far as they already go they are eminently satisfactory. Resolutions for confirmation by colonial parliaments include the increased contributions to the Imperial Navy to which the Canadian Premier approved and of a system of preferential tariffs between the colonies and the mother country. As to the former, we understand that a table prepared by the Admiralty suggesting a fair apportionment of the cost was practically agreed to. A scheme was also considered for allotting a certain number of the local forces in the colonies for the purposes of Imperial Defence in an emergency. While some of the colonies agreed to the proposal for Imperial Reservists, others, such as Canada and Australia, contented themselves with promising to keep their local forces in a state of efficiency, relying on the willingness of the people to assist the Imperial Government in an emergency as they did in the case of the South African war. A recommendation was adopted that greater facilities should be given to the colonies for the nomination of cadets to both services of the imperial forces, while at the concluding meeting of the Conference, as regards the trade of the empire, the policy was generally agreed on, without entering into detail, of establishing in the colonies preferential tariffs on British products—that is to say, between each colony and the mother country. The extent of the preferential treatment, it was understood, was to differ according to the circumstances in which an individual colony is placed, and the intention was to follow the policy adopted in the case of the dominion of Canada. The suggestions as to the preferential treatment of the various colonies Reuter gave us yesterday. But as we have already stated the resolutions passed were not, in the form in which they were adopted, binding upon either Imperial or Colonial Governments, but destined to be submitted by the Ministers concerned to the various legislatures.

Nothing final was decided by the Conference. But it seems to have been generally recognised that inter-colonial free trade or free trade with the home country is not at present possible. For a long time past a general feeling has prevailed in favour of closer union for commercial purposes and the example of Canada may be set forth as illustrating the advantages of granting preferential rates. British imports have for some time received a preference of thirty-three and one-third per cent. off the customs duties, as compared with similar articles from other countries, and the policy led to an increased import trade from the United Kingdom and an increase in the exports of Great Britain. Various rates have been mentioned as probable of approval by the colonies. But beyond those limits it is at present unsafe to go. Inter-colonial free trade is greatly to be desired. But the colonies have enormous liabilities. They had to find the means for opening up their resources. Roads had to be constructed. Railways telegraphs, water-ways, and public-works were required. They had to subsidise steamship and cable communication. As Lord Strathcona recently explained, in view of local conditions, these important undertakings were not initiated by individuals or by companies, as in the older settled and more populated countries. The people had to do the work themselves, or, at any rate, to find the money. They had to tax themselves heavily to raise the necessary revenue, and it had to take the form of indirect taxation owing to the difficulty of collecting anything in the nature of direct taxation. Next they had to borrow money on the public credit, that is, upon their revenue-producing powers. In the earlier stages this had to be done at high rates of interest, but now the credit of the colonies is so good that they can borrow within a fraction of the rate of interest at which the United Kingdom itself can obtain money. Most of this money has been and is expended on reproductive works. But all these sums have to be repaid, and the only present means of raising the wherewithal is by adhering to the customs dues. On more than one occasion this has been explained by colonial premiers, and the idea of general free trade was not discussed at the conference in the belief that it would be adopted, but merely in order to afford delegates the opportunity of stating the grounds on which they based their objections—objections which the Colonial Office was not slow to admit were legitimate and indeed unanswerable.

We anticipate little difficulty in the way of the adoption of the resolutions of the Conference. At the same time there are many prominent colonial legislators who fail to recognise any tangible advantage derivable from the imperial idea and may offer obstruction. Sir Edmund Barton, the other day, remarked that although we were commanded to love our neighbours as ourselves, nowhere were we commanded to love our neighbours better than ourselves. Yet, writes M. de Thierry of the Canadian House of Assembly, that is what England has done ever since Free Trade was established in 1846, though the motive was not love, but a desire for quick returns on British capital. With a good deal of bitterness he condemns Free Trade from its very inception, rails against British statesmen for their cavalier treatment of the colonies, and asserts that colonials possess statesmanship which is not shared by their brethren in England, and are better guides on fiscal questions, because they approach them with an open mind. Hence their objections to Free Trade are not academic but practical—to be found in the commercial history of the empire during the past hundred and twenty years. "Colonials are Protectionists for the same reason that they are imperialists, and that reason is necessity." That is his very candid opinion and he may have many followers. As to contributions to the Imperial Defence there seems likely to be less contention. Nevertheless Lord Strathcona, who, as High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, had many opportunities of gauging public feeling, would have us bear in mind that the proposition that the colonies shall make direct contributions to the cost of Imperial Defence, is only a part of a far larger subject, and really affects the solution of the whole problem of Imperial unity and representation. The publication of the blue book brings us no nearer the solution of the problem than we were. But it gives us the first authentic account of the decisions and resolutions of the colonial premiers in conference, and indicates the lines upon which colonial parliaments are to be invited to legislate. Perhaps some time has been lost in publishing the document. But in all matters tending towards the federation of the empire it is well to hasten slowly, and we need not be disappointed if some of the colonies decline to act upon the recommendations of their premiers.

THE TRANSVAAL GRANTS.

WHEN the Boer Generals in a fit of pique at Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to discuss the financial clauses of the terms of Peace made their appeal to the "generosity" of Europe, their friends in England thought it necessary to apologise for their action. The terms which were signed provided for the grant of three millions sterling for the restoration of the Boers to their farms, and the supply of stock and implements and the discharge of the liabilities incurred by the Boer Governments during the war. The Boer leaders had represented that three millions would not suffice to meet these latter obligations, and it was agreed that a loan would be granted for which interest at the rate of three per cent. would be charged after two years. The loan on these terms was a modification of the original proposition that besides the free grant of three millions a loan free of interest would be given for the purpose of restoring the Boers to their farms. It has been urged on behalf of Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet that they did not understand this change, but it was forced down their throats. They were obliged to accept the modification, but we are told that the main purpose of their visit to London was to ask what it meant. As all the world knows Mr. Chamberlain declined to be drawn into any discussion of the proposed grants, and the Generals went away under the impression that nothing more than the three millions was to be got out of the British Government. They hastily assumed that the promised loan would not be granted, that the Colonial Secretary would not listen to any representations on the subject, and did not refer to it. This is the explanation offered for their action in going round with the hat on the continent. After the poor result of their collecting tour it is fortunate for the Boers that the leaders entirely misunderstood Mr. Chamberlain's attitude. It was never the Government's intention to do anything short of what had been promised, and if the Boer leaders had not jumped to conclusions the "begging tour" with its disappointments would have been an experience spared to them. The additional estimates which have been issued show that the Burghers will receive six millions, three being a free gift, and the other three being a loan which, in accordance with the terms of surrender, will not bear interest for two years. Two millions, also, in accordance with a decision arrived at two months ago, have been set apart for the relief of Britishers in the new Colonies who have suffered by the war. The British Government has, indeed, as the Colonial Secretary observed, done more than was expected of them, and much more than would have been done by any other power in a like case. The "Independence Belge" the other day wisely recommended General Botha and his colleagues after the exhibition of the cash value of continental sympathy to rely more on British generosity. They should now realise that their best policy is to return home and assist the process of settlement by every means in their power, recognising that it is the interest of the Government to aid the speedy recuperation of the Colonies and the people from the effects of the war.

CRIME IN BURMA.

THE most notable feature of the report upon Criminal Justice in Burma during the year 1901 is the increase in offences relating to the human body. Cases of "hurt" and cases of assault both increased in number, and the question of dealing with the use of the clasp-knife is also greatly exercising the minds of officials. Referring to this matter the Secretary for Government says that it has received very careful consideration, but the case made out for special legislation on the subject does not appear to be strong enough. However, suggestions for the issue of further instructions to magistrates have been made, and it is hoped that in the long run the frequency of this dangerous class of crime will be effectually checked. By a coincidence the number of dacoities which occurred during the year was exactly the same as in the previous year. They were again most numerous in Thongwa and Akyab. In Upper Burma the number of dacoities increased during the year by four, but there was nothing exceptional in their character. The Government resolution on the report alludes to the necessity for the exercise of care in granting sanction to the initiation of proceedings under the preventive sections, and the expediency of inflicting whipping wherever this punishment is suitable. This, the resolution points out, has often been brought to the notice of magistrates, but apparently there is still a good deal of room for improvement. Another matter which has called for remark is the inexpediency of imprisoning juvenile offenders except when no other alternative is possible ; and it is suggested that magistrates in Upper Burma do not sufficiently exercise the powers which have been given them to award sentence of solitary confinement. The Courts of Burma like most other courts of India are as a rule overburdened with work, and it has been a pretty general complaint in past years as well as recently that magistrates are much too ready to issue processes when a complaint is made without proper enquiry and consideration. In Upper Burma the number of false cases has fallen somewhat, but the total is still high and it is certainly advisable that the continual exhortations of Government in respect of this matter should be given the attention which they deserve.

LIQUID FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

THE problem which is most exercising the minds of the British Admiralty at the moment is to find a suitable means of burning oil-fuel in the furnaces of warships. So far, the British experiments have been confined to torpedo craft, and in this direction it is interesting to note the British Admiralty have arrived at results very similar to those obtained by the American Navy Board. Preparations have, however, now been made for trials on a much more important scale. Some time this month, according to the "Pall Mall Gazette," when the channel squadron returns to English ports, the battleships Mars and Hannibal and one of the first-class cruisers are to be adapted for the consumption of liquid fuel. The necessary machinery has already been made in the dockyard, and is to be fitted to the after-boilers of each ship. The Admiralty have profited by the experiments made in the destroyer Surly, and in the case of larger vessels have decided to burn the oil by spraying it on a bed of coal. The oil will be forced from the tanks into the furnaces by a steam spray and distributed over the live coals, sufficient air being introduced to secure combustion. Hitherto the difficulty has been to obtain combustion without losing heat up the funnel. There has also been considerable trouble with the smoke, and this has to be overcome before further experiments can be regarded as satisfactory. Unquestionably, oil is the coming fuel for warships. Already the Russians, the Italians, and the Germans have succeeded in adapting it to use in their men-of-war, and the end of the present experimenting will be the extensive use of oil for fuel in our own fighting ships. People in Bombay will very soon have an opportunity of personally inspecting craft driven by oil motors as several launches which promise to put everything else in the shade will be brought out in the course of a week or two.

THE Viceroy has decided that motor cars may be permitted in the camp at Delhi, subject to conditions regarding license and the use of particular roads, and to prohibitions which may be notified on special occasions.

THE hired transport Montrose, leaving Bombay for South Africa about the 15th instant, and the hired transport Orotava, leaving about the 18th idem, will each convey 1,000 Boer prisoners-of-war.

MR. J. S. DONALD, C. I. E., will probably be the British Commissioner for the settlement of the boundary and grazing disputes between the Turis and the Jagis in Upper Kurram. The Amir will nominate an officer to meet him on the border.

AN outlay of Rs. 3,75,000 is to be incurred this year in connection with the reserve of light military railway material to be maintained in India. This includes the purchase of ten locomotives, 170 waggons, 22 brake-vans, and over 60,000 sleepers.

UNDER section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Friday, the 2nd January, 1903, to be a public holiday throughout the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Aden.

THE issue of the "Graphic" which arrived by last Mail, contains a sketch of the recent railway accident at Mangapatnam, reproduced from a drawing made by Captain Forster, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was one of the passegers in the ill-fated train. The sketch gives an excellent idea of the scene immediately after the accident occurred.

THE proposed bishopric for the Central Provinces is, it is said, all but an accomplished fact; and the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject is believed to be on its way to India. It is suggested that the new Bishop be permitted to take his title from the town of Nagpore, where his Cathedral is situated, and that the opportunity will not be lost of extending the benefit of the same principle to the Bishop of Chota Nagpore, and presenting him with the more euphonious and convenient title of Bishop of Ranchi.

NEW regulations have been issued by order of the Portuguese authorities, with regard to emigration into or through Portuguese territory in South Africa. Passengers are only allowed to land at Beira, if possessed of £50, of which £20 must be deposited with the Commissioner of Police. Those with passports to Rhodesia, and able to show they have contracted for remunerative work, need only deposit £5. At Lorenco Marques only those able to prove that they are not likely to cause disturbances, and are possessed of means of maintenance, or who have permission to enter the Transvaal Colony, or can deposit £20, will be allowed to land.

REFERRING to the scarcity of prophylactic for plague inoculation, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says: "It is a pity that just as inoculation is beginning to be readily adopted by the people of Lahore City and district, work should be stopped owing to the impossibility of getting a sufficient supply of prophylacitic. It appears that so far Professor Haffkine has been unable to meet the great demand caused by the campaign undertaken by the Punjab Government. So little is being obtained that it has been found necessary to stop work altogether in the districts less ready for inoculation, and to send the whole supply to places where the people are most anxious for it. It is to be hoped that some means will be found speedily for the production of large supplies of serum, so that the work may be resumed in Lahore. From results attained so far, it is clear that Lahore will not be behind other places is accepting inoculation as soon as the plague really begins to be prevalent."

IT is reported that Queen Wilhelmina hopes to present an heir to the House of Orange towards the end of March. This news has caused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Holland.

H. M. S. RENOWN which has been chosen as the vessel which is to convey the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India is one of the most comfortable ships in his Majesty's service. The Renown was Sir John Fisher's flagship in North America and West Indies, and afterwards in the Mediterranean, when she was fitted up most comfortably.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

A 46-TON TRAWLER IN THE FAR NORTH.

(FROM THE CAPTAIN'S JOURNAL.)

ON September 24 last there sailed into St. John's, Newfoundland, the Forget-me-not, a little Yarmouth trawler of only forty-six tons register. Considering her size, she may be said to have made one of the most remarkable voyages on record. She had traversed over 3,200 miles, and it was over a year and a half since she left her English port. Designed for a summer cruise in the land of the seal and walrus, she had been caught by the ice, and undergone all the perils and trials of a ten months' Arctic winter.

The commander with expedition was Captain Walter Jackson, a man well-known "in Arctic circles." Ipswich which is his native town, is naturally proud of so stout a seadog. He has been through the perils of the dreary voyage to the Yenesei River in Siberia, during which he performed a gallant dead by saving the lives of several Dutchmen in the North Sea. He also planned out and actually started upon an expedition that was to make the north-east passage in a 37ft. lifeboat, but, fortunately enough for him, accident turned him back. With Captain Jackson was Mr. Sampson, the owner of the Forget-me-not. He, too, had knowledge of the Arctic seas.

The goal of the voyage was a secluded bay in the great estuary known as Frobisher's Bay, a gulf 200 miles long, studied with innumerable Islands. This arm of the sea cuts deep into the great island known as Baffin's Land.

TO SHOOT MUSK OXEN.

The little trawler, says the "Daily Express," was laden with a miscellaneous cargo for barter with the Esquimaux ; but besides this they intended to add to their profits by shooting musk oxen, deer, and foxes, and hunting walrus for hides and ivory They even had a contract with Mr. Charles Rothschild for the collection of Arctic fleas and other insects at so much a head. Frobisher's Bay was a good spot for the animals of the Far North, for the great ice-floes that come pouring down from the Pole carry with them many passengers in the way of bears and foxes and walruses, and these, when they reach land, step on shore for a rest after their long voyage.

The vessel sailed from Yarmouth round the north of Scotland, and then away to Cape Farewell, in Greenland. In fifty days she arrived at her station, and the crew commenced to shoot and trade. About the end of September they were thinking of packing up and voyaging off southwards, as their plan had been, when down upon them came the great ice-pack from the north, blocking the entrance to Frobisher's Bay with a wall 50ft. high, and hemming them in for the ten months of Arctic winter. Fortunately for them, a local tribe of Esquimaux came to know them, and proved stout companions, sharing in the hunting and the dangers endured therein.

Many musk oxen were shot both for their skins and for the fresh meat they afforded. The flesh had a peculiar musky flavour, which is not at first much beloved by Europeans, but it soon became palatable enough in a climate where a man's hunger can hardly be satisfied, and where a good supply of meat is a necessity—the fatter the better.

HUNTING THE WALRUS.

Walrus-hunting is exciting enough as a sport, for there is a great element of danger attached to it, especially when the animals have young ones with them, or when they are hunted in boats or kayaks. On one occasion an infuriated bull tore a strake clean out of one of the boats with a single stroke of his tusks, but fortunately no one was hurt.

It was indeed a terrible experience, and the cramped quarters of a 46-ton trawler were at times almost unendurable even to the hardiest of the crew. What their sufferings were only those who have experienced the hardships of an Arctic winter can realise.

Many minor accidents and casualties occured on the various hunting trips, but on September 4 of this year came the worst of all, for two Esquimaux were shot dead by one of their companions.

"The boat was manned by natives who were after seals, Oneacto standing in the bow with his rifle. A seal came up, and Oneacto aimed at it, but the seal dived, and he lowered his weapon, in doing which the charge went off, the bullet going through the heads of both men who were pulling the port oars, killing them instantly.

"The bodies were brought ashore amid the loud lamentations of the entire tribe, and in the afternoon buried in native fashion. Tonnachilling's body was taken to an island, laid on a rock, and then covered, coffinless, with large stones.

"Poor Caiegevan, a youth of seventeen, had made himself beloved by all at the station, both whites and natives, so out of the only odd pieces of wood we had we made him some kind of a coffin. His friends took him to a hill to the north-west and buried him above ground by piling rocks on the coffin. There was not a dry eye among us all."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

On September 5 the hooting of a steam whistle was heard. A boat's crew was gathered and the entering steamer boarded. She proved to be the Windward (Captain Bartlett), with no less a person than Captain Peary, the Arctic explorer, aboard. From him they heard for the first time that the Boer war was finished.

Next day the Windward took the Forget-me-not in tow, and kept her so for nearly the whole day, but at 4-30 p.m. parted from them, promising to send a cable to their friends on arrival at a port.

During all these long months the little Forget-me-not had been given up as lost, and Lloyd's were only waiting for the claim to be preferred to pay the amount of the insurance, when the telegram from Peary proved her existence.

But although released from the terrible ice-grip the poor little ship still had 1,500 miles to sail before reaching Newfoundland. This latter part of the voyage nearly proved her destruction. Indeed, in all his experience her captain never had a more anxious time. Terrible gales and huge seas were encountered, so that at times she was driven backward on her course, once actually losing twelve miles in the twenty-four hours.

Captain Jackson doubted the strength of the mainsheet, for fifteen months' continuous frost or wet does not improve a rope and he writes in his journal : "That mainsheet gives me a galvanic shock every time I allow my eye or mind to notice it. There is not a bit of rope on the ship with which to replace it should it give way in one of these storms." But the rope held, though they were tossed about for many weary days, until the constant heaving and rolling of the little vessel bruised every bone in the bodies of all on board. The little ship reached St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 24.

Captain Jackson comes to England to procure a larger vessel and better outfit for another Arctic venture next season. He will also write a fuller account of his winter in the north than has not been given.

FOR an English team of cricketers to travel to the other end of the earth and not meet Australia looks like what the logicians call a "reductio ad absurdum." And yet that is what, under present arrangements, Lord Hawke and his combination propose to do. Negociations by cable for a visit to Sydney and Melbourne have not been successful and so Lord Hawke and his men intend to limit their cricketing activities to New Zealand and Tasmania. But it may be hoped and expected that when they get "down under" and are able to converse more closely and satisfactorily with the Australian cricketing authorities, a few matches with the present champions of the game will be arranged. When Lord Hawke arrives in Hobart, the Tasmanian metropolis, he will be less than a day's journey from Melbourne, and to pass by the famous nursery of Australian cricket without making a call would be strange indeed. New Zealand is not likely to lower the colors of Lord Hawke's combination, but Tasmania is capable of putting a pretty strong eleven into the field. Darling, the Captain of the victorious visiting team that recently quitted England, is a Tasmanian sheep farmer, and will doubtless be chosen to command the Tasmanian eleven in the match against Lord Hawke's tourists. C. J. Eady, the gigantic Tasmanian barrister who toured England ten years ago with the Australians, is still an active player and a brilliant batsman.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MIDI.

TURKISH CO-OPERATION.

PIRATES' RETREAT CUT OFF.

ATTACK ON ITALIAN LAUNCHES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Turkish troops co-operated with the Italian warships at Midi, preventing the pirates' retreat landward.

Two Italian sailors were killed during the pirates' attack on the launches prior to the bombardment.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NATAL.

Colonel Royston has offered to raise in Natal a contingent of 500 men to serve in Somaliland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

CAPE COLONY'S INVITATION.

Mr. Chamberlain sails for South Africa during the week beginning the 23rd November.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a telegram from Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, gladly accepts the invitation from the Cape Ministers to be the guest of the Colony, where he will spend a fortnight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 5.

Sir West Ridgeway has wired inviting Mr. Chamberlain to visit Ceylon in connection with his coming visit to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, says he regrets that the limited time at his disposal precludes him accepting the invitation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

POLITICAL CRISIS AT THE CAPE.

SPRIGG MINISTRY DEFEATED.

BOND OPPOSED TO MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Sprigg Ministry has been defeated for the fourth time on a vote for the re-organization of the Cape Military forces, to which the Bond is opposed.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLT.

INSURRECTION CRUSHED.

GOVERNMENT STORY OF LA VICTORIA.

The Venezuelan Official "Gazette" declares that the revolutionary army was annihilated in the battle near La Victoria, and that the insurrection was crushed.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

SOUTH AFRICA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir R. Solomon, K. C., the Transvaal Attorney General, represents South Africa at the Delhi Durbar.

THE AMERICAN STATE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the American State Elections are incomplete, but indicate that the Republicans retain control over both houses. A Republican Governor has been re-elected in New York.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The new Lord Mayor who is closely connected with Japan includes in his show a car testifying the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

ARREST OF MR. WILLIAM REDMOND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

r. William Redmond landed at Kingstown this morning, and was immediately arrested, and will undergo six months' imprisonment for intimidation to which he was sentenced in September in default of finding sureties.

TRANSVAAL GRANTS.

THE THREE MILLIONS LOAN.

An additional estimate of eight millions has been issued for the grant in aid of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony up to the 31st March, 1903.

The estimate includes the funds of three millions and two millions mentioned on the 12th September, viz, three millions for the Burghers and two millions for distressed Britishers. The additional three millions are for loans to supplement the grants already provided for.

The last three millions are chargeable eventually to the new Colonies.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, explained that there had been a misunderstanding between the Government and the Boer leaders regarding the three millions, for repatriation. The latter understood it to be an immediate imperial gift, while the Government proposed to provide it out of the first Transvaal loan. The Government has decided to waive its interpretation lest the growth of good feeling in South Africa be thereby delayed.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CLOSURE IN OPERATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The ninth and tenth clauses of the Education Bill were adopted after the closure had been applied to the debate.

THE STRAITS' CURRENCY.

PROPOSED GOLD STANDARD.

The Colonial Office Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a gold standard of currency for the Straits and Federated Malaysia is composed of Sir David Barbour, Chairman, Mr. William Adamson, and Messrs. Johnson and Blain of the Colonial Office and the Treasury, respectively. The first meeting will be held early this month.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Maclean's Indian Telegraphs Administration Report for 1901-02 is issued, and shows that progress in this admirably managed department is being well maintained. The year has been one of consolidation and termination of hostilities in China, combined with the establishment of alternative route via Durban to Australia and reduced traffic in foreign messages, and the increasing resort of the public to the deferred system. Owing to promptness and reliability with which this cheap class of message is now transmitted and delivered, it, to some extent, counteracted the growth in inland traffic. The revenue earned nevertheless amounted to an enormous total of one crore and eleven lakhs, the surplus of receipts over expenditure being 35 lakhs, or 4·77 per cent. on the capital outlay, while the total number of paid messages despatched was the largest on record, being 6,475,545. Amongst the reforms carried through successfully during the year there was the strengthening of the signalling establishment and the reduction in rates for home telegrams; also settling up of a large number of additional through wires on important routes, the principal being from Calcutta to Madras, from Bombay via Agra to Delhi, and from Karachi via Marwar to Bombay. Another matter, in which important progress is taking place is in connection with automatic signalling, which is now working to the great relief of the signalling establishment, and to the benefit of traffic in Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi, and Agra, with Nagpur, Akyal, Vizagapatam, and Nagpur in translation. Even such long circuits as those from Bombay and Madras to Rangoon and from Bombay to Calcutta, Agra, and Karachi are being successfully manipulated. In the case of the Madras-Calcutta connection some difficulty has been experienced owing to low insulation along the coast at night, but this is now being remedied by the introduction of oil insulators. Compared with the previous year the total interruptions of traffic show a decrease of 7·5 per cent. in number and of 18·5 per cent. in the aggregate duration, results of which the department may well be proud.

GALLANTRY OF A SIKH SEPOY.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS.

A plucky act is reported from Kohat where a Sikh sepoy of the 4th Punjab Infantry, last week, on patrol at night, encountered and closed with a party of robbers. He was shot through the shoulder and stabbed several times, but, though badly wounded, he succeeded in capturing one of his assailants. The gallant sepoy is progressing favourably.

MONSOON POLO AT CALCUTTA.

A PLAYER SEVERELY INJURED.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

In the first game of the Monsoon Polo Tournament played at Calcutta to-day between the Calcutta Polo Club and the Civil Service, a collision occurred when only 32 seconds were left for play between Mr. Graham, playing for the Calcutta Club, and Mr. Wheeler for the Civil Service side. Mr. Graham was severely injured in the region of the heart, either by the head of the pony or Mr. Wheeler's stick. The play was stopped, and Mr. Graham, who could not walk, was removed to the hospital.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

POONA, NOVEMBER 5.

The second of the semi-final ties in the Bombay Command Tournament for the Tournament for the Delhi Durbar were played on the Gymkhana ground between the 28th Bombay Pioneers and the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion). A good number of spectators was present. Both teams were well matched. They played a lasting game, which was well contested. Their combination was much admired, especially the 21st forward was a treat to watch. Nothing was scored in the first half. In the second half the 21st began to tackle with even more force, and before long succeeded in finding the net. A second goal followed a little while after, and the 28th being unable to retaliate the 21st won by two goals to love.

THE 16th BOMBAY INFANTRY.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

The 16th Bombay Infantry left Poona for Nasirabad by route march early this morning. The regiment has been several years in Poona, and only last year four companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh took part in the Somaliland Expedition, being away for six months. The bands of three regiments played them out from Poona.

COURT-MARTIAL AT DEESA.

A general court-martial on Major Smurthwaite 12th Bombay Infantry, is to be assembled at Deesa on the 10th instant, and not on the 13th as previously stated.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

Major-General Sir Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, arrived at Poona yesterday, and inspected the 3rd Bombay Cavalry this morning.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA, the distinguished Japanese officer, who had so long been in the hospital at Umballa, is at last able to travel. He leaves Bombay with his staff next Friday.

Captain B. P. Ellwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, attached to the District Staff Office, Bombay, will proceed to Delhi on duty in connection with the Manœuvres and Durbar there.

HERE is an example of that study of foreign languages which is asserted to be among the foundation of German commercial progress. A gentleman received it in reply to a question about the manufacture of surgical bandages addressed to a German firm: Sirs, With attendet we regret us to informes jou, that we to buil1 already twelves years a Bandage-Cutting and Rolling Machine as speciallydet. The greats prefereds to the same, quick and neat work, to have these machine maked worthfully for all Manufactorys of Bandages, Hospitals [illegible] kness-houses thus that we till this day [illegible] 500 pieces to sell can. It shall us t[illegible], when too jou should have interest [illegible] ine and we are fond willing to informe[illegible] ner.—Jours faithfully.

INTEREST ON RUPEE PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

In connection with the suggestion that the Government of India should guarantee the payment of interest on Government rupee paper, enfaced interest payable in London at a fixed rate of exchange per rupee, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are inviting opinion of members on certain points.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

DACCA, NOVEMBER 3.

The Police Commission arrived at Dacca at 7 a.m. and started work at noon. The Maharaja of Darbhanga was absent. Evidence was given by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, Mr. H. D. Leas, who has had a long experience in Assam. He considered the Goaubura quite sufficient for reporting crime in villages; but would remunerate him with rent-free land. He thought the present system of recruitment enabled sufficiently good men to be obtained as Assistant and District Superintendents in Assam. He was against competition for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and preferred nomination as the qualifications required in police officers were not brought out by examination. Assistant Superintendents should be mainly European. River crime was hardly ever reported.

Mr. Abdul Majid, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, believed chaukidars to be useful, and suggested their receiving more pay; but chaukidars were not necessary in the Assam Valley. He preferred Inspectors being promoted from Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. H. C. Gordon, District Superintendent of Goalpara, said no officer below Sub-Inspector should investigate offences. The pay for constables was insufficient. It should be Rs. 8 and Rs. 9. He would raise the lower grade of Inspectors to Rs. 150 or give travelling allowance and raise to Rs. 300; Sub-Inspectors, Rs. 80, with charge allowance of Rs. 20; Assistant Superintendents on starting should have Rs. 300.

Mr. F. Boxwell, Assistant Superintendent, Sylhet, would like to see a policeman Inspector-General as it would make the Service attractive. District Superintendents should not have less than Rs. 1,000 a month and Assistant District Superintendents start at Rs. 300.

Joy Chandra Bhadra, retired first grade Inspector, stated that petty crime was not reported. He recommended promotion to the higher grades.

Babu Chandra Chaudhari, Inspector, also agreed that crime was not well reported, and thought the remuneration of Goanburas would mean better reporting. Chaukidars were the best agents for reporting. He knew nothing about investigating officers detaining accused persons before formally arresting them.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

PURULIA, NOVEMBER 3.

The most important witness before the Irrigation Commission to-day was Mr. Lyall, Deputy Commissioner of Palamau. He desired to see large works undertaken in the district, and did not think the criticisms upon them and their condemnation by the Public Works Department, especially in the cases of the Nadawra Scheme, were just. With regard to the taking up of loans for improvements he considered the policy could be considerably improved and furthered; but the machinery wanted oiling. He would have no difficulty in distributing Rs 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 in takavi loans. Under an order of the Board of Revenue, enhancements of rent could not be made during the period of settlement. Notwithstanding that, raiyats were willing to accept enhancements if improvements were made for their benefit. He quoted the case of the village of Nawah where a bund had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Before its construction, the landlord got Rs. 180 in rent. This had been increased to Rs. 250 on rice lands, which he cultivated himself. The yield had gone up at a bound from 400 maunds to 3,500. There had been an increase in rents and outturn. In the matter of excavation of tanks, the transfer of officers had led to discontinuity of policy. It was of the greatest importance, he agreed, with Mr. Muir Mackenzie, to keep in the district an officer interested in such works. On the question of raiyats' immunity from enhancements of rents, he considered it was taking from the zemindars a privilege they possessed and did not abuse. The Settlement Officer had, he informed the Commission, recorded in his report that unless repairs to irrigation works were undertaken, Government must look for habitual arrears of rent on Government estates. The raiyats were very much impoverished and were abandoning their holdings in large numbers. This was due to want of irrigation police oppression, the formation of forests, restriction of their rights of burning and grazing, also oppression on the part of Government tahsildars.

Raja Bhagawat Dayal Singh of Chainpur thought that Palamau was very much in need of irrigation. Owing to the failure of the rains in the past six or seven years, there had been a large failure of crops. Land-owners would be willing to pay for water every year as they fully appreciated its benefits.

Mr. Ray and Mr. Cook were also examined.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Dyke, 1st Lincolnshire regiment, joins the 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, and Second-Lieutenants Coopel, Durham Light Infantry, and Fraser, 2nd Welsh Regiment, joins the Bombay Command and 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively.

A wing of the 19th Bombay Infantry is due to arrive at Bombay to-day at 6 a.m. at Sassoon Dock for duty in the Bombay Garrison during the absence of the Headquarter Wing, 23rd Bombay Rifles, now on duty at Aden. On arrival the wing of the 19th Bombay Infantry will march to their lines near Crawford Market.

Colonel J. E. Nixon, C. B., on return from leave following service in South Africa resumes his appointment as head of the Intelligence Branch. Major Maconochy, who has been officiating for him, leaves Army Headquarters to command the 3rd Sikhs.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 5.—Bourke, Col., Bo, R. A. M. C., on duty from Mhow.

Proudfoot, Col., Bo., A. A. G., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 5.—Sarkies, Major, Bo. I. M. S., from leave to Dinapore.

Proudfoot, Col., Bo, A. A. G. to rejoin to Poona.

Morton, Lt, Punj, 24th P. I. from furlo to Jhelum Squire., Lieut., Punj. R. A., to join to Jutogh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 4.

The following extracts from orders regarding the forthcoming manœuvres between Umballa and Delhi and the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, are published:—

The following unit and officers from the Poona District are detailed to attend:—

No. 4 Coy. Bo. S. and M. (already at Delhi).

Umpires, Southern Army.—Lt.-Col. G. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bo. L.

Assistant Umpires, Southern Army, Majors E. P. England, R. F. A. and C. F. Grantham, 3rd Bo. L. Cav.

Assistant Umpires, Northern Army.—Lt.-Cols. C. W. S. Hallett, 2nd R. Scots, and W. C. Piers, 3rd Bo. L. Infy.

D. A. A. G., Northern Army Staff.—Major F. P. England, R. Fus. Comdt. M. I. School, Poona.

A. A and Q. M. G., 1st Infy. Divn.:—Lt.-Col A. W. L. Bayley, C. B., D. S. O., S. C.

Staff Captain R. A., 1st Infy. Divn:—Captain C. F. P. Parry, R. F. A.

Chaplain (C. of E.), 1st Infy. B'de.:—Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Bo. Eccles. Est.

D. A. A. G. 2nd Infy. B'de, Northern Army:—Major H. B. Mead, 16th Bo. Infy.

D. A. A. G. Southern Army Staff:—Capt F. de B. Young, 6th Bo. Cav. D. A. A. G. for instruction.

C. R. E. Southern Army:—Lt.-Col. G. C. P. Onslow, R. E. Chief Signalling Officer, Southern Army:—Capt. R. C. Dundas, 2nd R. Scots.

Orderly Officer to G. O. C. 6th Infy Bde:—Capt. B. P. Ellwood, 1st Bo. L.

The above Staff will assemble at points of concentration (i. e. Northern Army Umballa and Southern Army Delhi) by the 20th November 1902 with the exception of the Umpire Staff and Umpire and Head Quarters Camp Commandants and D.A.O., M G's of Divisions and Brigades. The Umpire and Head Quarters Camp Commandants, Northern and Southern Armies, and D. A. Q. M. G's. of Divisions and Brigades, Southern Army, will assemble at points of concentration on the 10th November 1902 and the D. A. Q. M. G's. of Divisions and Brigades Northern Army, on the 6th November 1902 to assist in marking out camps. The Umpire Staff will assemble at point of concentration on the 25th November 1902.

Staff for the Durbar:—

Viceroy's Escort—B'de. S. & T. O.:—Major C. F. T. Murry, S. C.

B'de. Major (Viceroy's Escort)—Capt. F. de B. Young, 6th Bo. Cav., D. A. A. G. for instruction.

A. A. G., 1st Infy. Divn.:—Lt.-Col. A. W. L. Bayly, C. B. D. S. O., S. C.

C. R. E.—Lt.-Col. G. C. P. Onslow, R. E.

Supdt. Army Signalling,-Capt. R. C. Dundas 2nd R. Scots.

Chaplain (C. of E.)—Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon Bo. Eccles. Esq.

D. A. A. G., 2nd Infy. B'de.—Major H. R. Mead, 16th Bo. Infy.

Orderly Officer to G. O. C. 3rd Infy B'de Capt. B. P. Ellwood, 1st Bo. L.

Staff Captain, R. A. 2nd Infy. Divn. Captain C. F. P. Parry, R. F. A.

D. A. A. G., Corps Troops, Major T. P. England R. Fus., Commdt. M. I. School.

Officers of the Durbar Staff who are not serving on the staff during the manœuvres will assemble at Delhi on the 20th December 1902.

Staff Offices and clerks for the Manœuvres Coronation Assemblage:—

6th Infy B'de Office from Poona with Sergt. A. Fairburst, 1st K. S. L. I. from Poona District Staff office will be sent to Delhi for manœuvres as the office of the 9th Infy. B'der., Southern Army which after amalgamation of the forces for the Durbar will become the 3rd Infy. B'de Office.

The office of the C. R. E. Southern Line of Communications Kirkee with Coy Sergt Major Walker, R. E. will be sent from Kirkee to Delhi for the office of the C. R. E. Southern Army.

This office becomes after amalgamation for the Durbar the office of the C. R. E., 1st Infy. Divn.

Staff Offices and their clerks will assemble at points concentration by the 18th Nov. 1902.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS.

The staffs for the Manœuvres between Delhi and Umballa are as under:

DIRECTING STAFF.

DIRECTOR AND UMPIRE-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O., Adjutant General in India.

Captain C. H. Hood, the Buffs, Orderly Officer.

Major-General G. Henry, Quartermaster-General in India.

Colonel C. L. Woolcomb, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel G. D. Stawell, Director of Military Education in India.

Major G. de S. Barrow, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General for Mobilisation.

Major-General T. B. Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery.

Captain K. K. Knapp, R. A., Brigade-Major to I.G.A.

Colonel H. F. Lyons Montgomery, Director of Supply and Transport.

Lieutenant W. Alves, Personal Assistant to the Director of Supply and Transport.

Major W. R. Yeilding, D.S.O., C.I.E., Deputy Director for Transport.

Major A. L. Phillips, Deputy Director for Supply.

Captain W. de L. Williams, D.S.O., Assistant Director for Transport.

Major R. H. Ewart, D.S.O., Assistant Director for Forage.

UMPIRE STAFF.

CHIEF UMPIRES AND THEIR PERSONAL STAFFS.

Northern Army.

General Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant A. F. C. Williams, D.S.O. 1st Bombay Lancers. Lieutenant E. S. Sandys, R. E.

UMPIRES.

Northern Army.

Major-General Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Major-General A. G. Creagh, C.B.

Brigadier-General R. Percy, R. A.

Brigadier-General G. L. R. Richardson, C. B., C.S.I., C.I. E.

Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers.

Colonel F. J. Aylmer, V.C. R.E.

Colonel H. N. McRae, C. B., A.D.C.

ASSISTANT UMPIRES.

Northern Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel C.H. Powell, 1st Gurkha Rifles

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Parkinson, Hampshire, Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. S. Hellett, Royal Scotts

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Ramsay, C. B., 24th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. E. Reid.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Kelly, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Eccles, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Piers. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. S. Landon, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Major E. M. Reed, 2nd Madras Lancers.

Major C. T. Robinson, R. A.

Major C. P. Fendall, D. S. O., R. A.

Major C. E. de M. Norie, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Major R. S. Alexander, 7th Bengal Lancers.

Major W. L. Farmar, R. A.

Captain C. C. Onslow, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Captain J. H. Doveton, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Captain W. M. Bliss, The Cameronians.

Captain R. L. Hames, R. A.

UMPIRE CAMP COMMANDANTS.

Northern Army.

Major H. E. Stanton D.S.O., R.A.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARMY STAFF.

Commanding Major-General McLeod.

Aides-de-Camp, (3).

Deputy Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff, Brigadier-General G. H. Moore Molyneux, C. B. D. S. O., Staff Corps.

Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel C. A. Anderson, R. A.

Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bell, Staff Corps.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BOER GENERALS IN EUROPE.

A VISIT TO THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, October 18th.—The Boer generals yesterday visited the German Reichstag.

Among the deputies who extended a welcome to the visitors was Prince Herbert von Bismarck.

Addressing the generals in English, Prince Bismarck recommended them to come to an understanding with Mr. Chamberlain, whom he described as a practicable man. He also eulogised Mr. Balfour, the English Prime Minister.

The most striking feature of the Boer generals' visit to Berlin has been their consistency. While the generals were continually protesting their loyalty to England they associated themselves exclusively with those Germans who are England's bitterest enemies.

DEFENCE OF MR. KRUGER.

PRAISE OF MR. STEYN.

The Boer generals were entertained last night in the Philharmonic Hall at Berlin.

General Botha, in acknowledging the German enthusiasm, reiterated his statement as to Mr. Kruger's absolute integrity. The ex-president had, he declared, lent £40,000 which he would never recover. The statesman of the war, said General Botha, was Mr. Steyn. If the Boer people were to be praised to-day it was Mr. Steyn, who had made them worthy. Speaking of the Boers' present relations with Great Britain, General Botha declared that "no body can doubt that we will remain loyal. German sympathy has united the two peoples."

General De Wet, speaking on the same occasion, stated that the Boers had lost nine-tenths of their possessions. The worst, he said, was past, but the situation was still dark. He eulogised the Boer women, who had enabled the burghers to prolong the struggle. They had been so brave that he had once said, the laws permitting, he would take two wives. He pleaded for a waggon and a couple of oxen for each Boer. Then the people would not go under. The tickets, postcards, and portraits disposed of in connection with the meeting, realised 27,000 marks (£1,350.) Telegrams were sent to Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn acquainting both of the generals' enthusiatic reception and of the result of their appeals for assistance.

THE NEEDS OF ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We, the undersigned merchants of Aden, beg you will do us the kindness to insert the following in the columns of your esteemed daily.

Your correspondent styling himself "An Aden Merchant" was pleased to pass a very offensive and unjustifiable censure on us in his letter, dated 23rd September, to which we very naturally take exception.

The idea of your correspondent saying that the Aden merchants are influenced and guided by the shipping companies, and do not look to their own interests, is as erroneous as it is absurd.

From the evidence given by some of us before the Port Commission it is sufficiently clear that we are not blind to our own interests, nor are we led on by the shipping companies like sheep to the fold. In fact it ought to have been clearly seen by your correspondent that the shipping agents are entirely at our mercy to give or refuse them cargo. Suppose, for instance, we chose to send our cargo to European or Indian ports by routes other than through Aden; where than would your correspondent's argument rest? Besides this what can the combination of shipping companies do against the three most powerful Chambers of Commerce like Bombay, Bengal, and Kurrachee, who are ever ready to protect the interests of trade; and we are very pleased to hear that these bodies have all written to Government opposing the wharf scheme.

There are many statements made by "An Aden Merchant" which we could prove to be quite wrong, but it is not worth while to do so, as we know that there are very few merchants here (perhaps one or two only) in favour of the deep sea jetty scheme, and those people who have been writing to the papers under "nomes de plume" cannot be of any consequence as their opinion is of no value until they come forward in their own names, when we will be in a position to judge whether they have any real interest in the matter or are only tall talkers.

We have said before the Commission, and we say it again, that Aden does not require a new jetty or wharf, but what is required is the extension of the present Maala Pier and more covered sheds to protect cargo from rain, etc. The present Maala wharf is so small that hardly 50,000 to 60,000 packages can be accommodated thereon. In proof of this we can cite a fresh instance of inconvenience we have had to undergo for the want of space at Maala wharf. Some 40,000 to 50,000 packages were discharged from steamers and sent to Maala wharf. The shipping agents had to get the cargo piled up to take advantage of as much accommodation as was available, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in sorting out the packages of each individual consignee. This consequently delayed delivery, to say nothing of the slow work of discharging one lighter at a time, and waiting for room to be made to accommodate the cargo.

We learn that the Port Trust have applied to the Government to reclaim the foreshore at Crescent for building purposes. How this would benefit the trade we are not in a position to know. There would hardly seem to be any necessity for this, unless it is to protect the small number of people that reside there from the smell of the sea at low tide. We do not think that the Government would ask us to spend our money to suit the comfort of a few residents at Crescent because this cannot be done without taxing the trade indirectly.

We would pray Government to extend the Maala Pier, and erect sheds to protect the cargo imported and exported. In fact we think that the reclamations of the foreshore ought to be entirely a municipal affair.

(SD.) P. P. LIVIERA O. FRERES.
A. H. LIONWALD
DADABHOY & CO.
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.
P. P. MAX KLEIN, McKLEIN.
ALLANA MUNJEE & CO.
P. P. CARACONSLA FRERES.
E. G. BIOPOULOY.
HARAKCHAND RAMCHAND.
MOOLJEE RAGAVJEE
MEGJEE PERMANAND.
McNEELG COMPANY.
MURAJBHOY DATOO.
DATOOBHOY DOSSA.
HAJEE MAHOMED MAVJEE.
BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE COLABAWALLA.
HARIDAS CHAMPSEY
ABDUL KARIM FUTTMAHOMED.
KHARNISA HAJEE JANMAHAD.
HAJEE ADAM SIDICK
M. A. HASANALI.
ABDOOLA VALEE CHAMPSEY.
ABDUL KADIR BAHORABIL.
SYED YABA SAFFEE.
SALEMAN MOOSA.
AMAN SALLAH.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

A RECORD RUN AND CYCLONIC WEATHER.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge Commander G. J Baugh, which sailed on the 23rd October with the 23rd Bombay Rifles for Somaliland, returned to Bombay yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 29th October with the following passengers on board:—Lieut. Hatton Squire, R. G. A.; Sub-Lieut. R. Brown, R. N. R.; Miss Dias, Master Dias, one marine, 6 native details, 2 women, and 4 children. The Hardinge arrived at Aden on the 28th October. The troops were landed on the same day and attached to the Aden Command pending despatch to Berbera. The Hardinge made a very quick passage to Aden in four days and four hours, which is believed to be a record passage to that port. On her return voyage she left Aden on the 29th October, and just at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden and South of Kurya Murya Islands. She encountered a cyclone which was travelling north-west with very heavy north-north-easterly sea and swell. During the cyclone a heavy sea was running, during which one of her boats was washed away. In order to avoid the full force of the cyclone Commander Baugh deemed it advisable to steer southward, when light variable winds and fine weather to Bombay was experienced. She leaves Bombay again for Rangoon on the 18th instant empty.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE AIRSHIP DISASTER.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AT VALENCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 17.

THE airship catastrophy in which Baron de Bradsky and his companion Morin lost their lives was due to preventible causes, and it illustrates the recklessness of air-navigators in general, only a few of whom are scientific, while the majority are mere enthusiasts with just a smattering of technical knowledge. In most steerable balloons there is really very little that belongs to the inventor. The silk envelope is made by a specialist, the engine by someone else, the framework by a joiner. The so-called inventor, provided he is ready to pay liberally, may if he please look on while engineers are building the balloon that will be called after him. On one or two points, however, he may have a word to say. Baron de Bradsky's idea, for instance, was to place a screw under the car—in addition to the propelling screw—so as to get ascentional power. He had come to the conclusion that the airship of the future must be heavier than air, and perhaps not wholly grasping the principle he had adopted, he was satisfied with reducing the volume of the usual cigar-shaped balloon by a fraction, so that the ship when loaded should be exactly poised. This was tinkering with the problem. The principle of "heavier than air" means that the volume of the airship should be reduced to a minimum (several hundred times less than present dimensions) while the power should be increasd to a maximum. The Bradsky balloon was really a Santos-Dumont with an extra screw, and it was this screw that caused all the mischief. As it began to revolve the whole airship above it, on the principle of reaction accompanying action, began to revolve, too, in the other direction, albeit slower. The consequence was that steering became impossible, since in the course of about one minute the balloon headed towards all the points of the compass M. de Bradsky noticed this defect at the trial. The remedy would have been to replace the elevating propeller by twins revolving in opposite directions. Only this arrangement would have weighed down the ship.

With extraordinary recklessness M. de Bradsky decided on trying his luck. His reason told him he had no chance, his will prompted him to muddle through somehow. He rose from Vaugirard. Both propellers worked perfectly. He wanted to steer for the manœuvring grounds to the west. The wind was slightly contrary. Nevertheless, it would have been plain sailing had it not been for that screw beneath his feet. But he could not stop it without coming to the ground. Thus caught between the devil and the deep sea the Bradsky began, like a wounded albatross, to spin slowly round. And thus it was carried over Paris, away towards the north (instead of towards the west). M. de Bradsky may have had some illusion he was steering; he was really drifting. But worse was yet to happen—a danger that ought to have been foreseen. The silk envelope, on account of its bulk, spun round still more slowly than the keel beneath, which presently got at right angles to the former. The steel wires from which the car hung got twisted, and, by degrees, became hopelessly entangled. The balloon became deflated the silk envelope became flabby, and as wire after wire became loose, the strain was thrown upon the other wires. The only eye-witness of the catastrophe—M. Aubert, a lieutenant of the Stains Fire Brigade—says that just before the final crash he heard a sound like tearing cloth. This is what happened. The wires broke from their fastenings, one or two every minute, perhaps, then a score a minute. At this point M. de Bradsky may have noticed the danger, but it was too late. As fewer wires remained the snapping became faster, until at last hundreds of wires snapped in two or three seconds. Public opinion is calling for police measures against reckless air navigation, while specialists are suggesting that it would be better to give up the steerable balloon (from which even M. Santos-Dumont, will make absolutely nothing) the problem of air navigation, on the principle of "lighter than air," being insoluble in the present state of science.

M. Santos-Dumont was interviewed at the Hotel Ritz after the De Bradsky accident. "Yes," he said, "I knew Baron de Bradsky. He was a personal friend of mine. The accident was caused by the wire rope getting loose. I think it was quite right in theory to use wire instead of rope to attach the car to the balloon. That was my own idea, which De Bradsky copied from me, and I maintain it is the right one. But De Bradsky made the mistake of not fixing his wire geometrically. Every wire I use is carefully measured out to the tenth part of an inch. De Bradsky made the capital mistake of regulating his wire by guess work. I saw his machine only the day before yesterday, and I then told him that it was dangerous, and just as I foretold that Severo's machine would burn, so I warned De Bradsky and his friends that his wires would not hold. "About yourself?" Well, in three weeks I am going to make my first ascent in my new small model omnibus, and from the very same shed. Come and see for yourself. I shall make use of the same principle of wire ropes, and we shall then see whether it was the man or the principle that was wrong. Do I think of returning to London?" M. Santos Dumont curled his lips. "Look here," he replied; "so far I have heard a great deal of talk in England and the United States, but nobody is willing to put any money down. Now, this is the offer I am now prepared to make. If any person or persons in England will undertake to promise £10,000 or to pay that sum down into the bank, to be paid to me if I succeed, I am prepared this year—do you hear me?—to sail in my new airship from the Bois de Boulogne to Hyde Park. I will do it within a fortnight of the money being deposited, and you can say so in your paper."

With the gathering of Senators and Deputies in their respective Chambers one is tempted to survey not only the domain of home politics, but also the external activities of France, and to note the trend of her diplomacy. Certain events have forced it disagreeably upon the public mind that the Franco-Russian Alliance is not quite what it once was. There is a perceptible cooling on both sides. Given the nervous apprehension with which she regards her neighbour across the Channel, it is evident that France must seek an alliance elsewhere, lest in staying by the Bear she fall simply into his paws. There is no question that Russia's role in the Far East has been often a subject of French inquietude, especially during the China expedition, when, with England's preoccupations in the Transvaal, there was no one to say nay to her pretensions to Manchuria. Consequently an alliance, or a good understanding, between the Latin races is one of the objectives of M. Delcasse's policy. Hence we have had his statement on the subject of Italy, and attempts to overcome the difficulties that hedge about a visit of Victor Emmanuel. There was, also, the rumour of a Spanish alliance, which, although carefully denied in official quarters, one cannot refrain from regarding as true, though the moment is not ripe for its official declaration. The unfriendly feeling of the Spanish press towards England has been unceasingly manifested since the utterance of that unfortunate phrase about "dying nations" in the Guildhall speech of Lord Salisbury; and, certainly, if revenge were sought, a Franco-Spanish alliance, on the subject of Morocco, is capable of raising a great deal of trouble for British diplomatists. The French Government, therefore, in leaning towards a Latin compact not only weakens the Triple Alliance in her own favour, but prepares the way quietly for a blow at England. The attitude of the French Foreign Office has always been of the most correct character viz-a-viz to England, but the cheers of the Boulevard which reach one at this moment—the sign and symbol of Paris admiration for the Boers—make one think of the revelations of a German officer, very much behind the scenes, as to the role played by M. Delcasse in the war. According to his weighty article on the subject, France endeavoured to induce Germany to side with the Boers by offering to give the lead herself, her ultimate

Germany saw through the artifice, and declined But in a general way, no doubt, the anxiety of France to secure alliances is indicative of a desire to keep the peace and to have it kept.

The enthusiasm for the Franco-Russian alliance grows less and less. It is bound to be so with an alliance that has its only basis in sentiment. For long the commerical classes have been asking, "What do we get out of Russia in return for the sacrifices that we have made for her friendship?" The answer is that there are fewer business relations with Russia than with any other Power. The export trade of France with England represents nearly fifty millions sterling; the exterior trade with Russia is a miserable £1,600,000. Notwithstanding their political bonds, there is no commercial treaty between the two countries. Consequently French goods have to pay duty to the extent of fifty, sixty, and even seventy per cent. On the other hand, the products which Russia exports—such as cereals, cattle and petroleum—are just those which by force of circumstances can make no progress in France. Wheat is protected by a high duty, and the agricultural interest would not hear of its abatement. To open the door to Russian corn would be to flood the country with the inexhaustible supplies of the Steppes. While there is a good market for French articles of toilette and luxury in Russia, which do not compete with any large industry there, the Russain articles, if admitted on favourable terms into France, would seriouly interfere with her fiscal policy. As there is little chance of Russia agreeing to a one-sided convention which would admit French soap and furniture into the dominions of the Tsar without any reciprocatory advantages, a commercial treaty remains in the region of an academic question. Nevertheless, there is evident a feeling that more might be done to promote the commercial intercourse of the two peoples. Russian ladies shop in great numbers, in the Rue de la Paix, and show a decided predilection for French taste and fashion; why, it is asked, should not French goods find their way in greater quantities to Moscow and Petersburg? Commercial men are just now being stirred by the newspapers to make a more determined effort to capture the Russian markets, and the advice is the more timely seeing that an international exhibition of dress is to be held this winter in the Imperial Palace of Petersburg, under the patronage of the Tsar's sister, the Grand Duchess, Xenia. Here, indeed, is a fine opportunity for France to show her ally her preeminence in the mode. But something even more tangible than that is required if the alliance is to be anything more than an excuse for official visits and fireworks.

President Loubet's speeches at Valence, which he visited in order to inaugurate a bridge over the Rhone, were among the happiest he ever deliverec. For instance, speaking on the clerical question, he was singularly felicitous, and is approved by the Conservative "Figaro" as well as by the extremest Left organs. President Loubet never makes a secret that his heart is in his native district of the Drome, of which Valence is the county town, and like Cincinnatus, he longs for the day he may return to his farm and live again the simple life of the peasantry from which he rose. Thanking the Mayor of Valence for an address of welcome, the President said he was resolved to remain in office till the end of his term. "Then I will return to your midst, my hair will have grown whiter, physically I may be, perhaps, a weaker man, but you will find my attachment to the Republic, to the Department of the Drome and to Valence as strong as ever." Replying to the Vicar-General, representing the Bishop, who is seriously ill, President Loubet said he counted upon the clergy to bring about peace and goodwill among men. The Catholic clergy, said the President, could bring about a reconciliation among citizens by preaching with the Gospels the respect of the law, of the whole law. General Grasset, military governor of Lyons, presenting the officers of the district army corps, protested the loyalty of the army to the Republic but complained that of late undeserved reproaches have been levelled at officers. President Loubet in his kindest and most fatherly manner replied he did not doubt it. But would the General tell him whether there was a man or an institution in the world that was above occasional criticism? For his part, he wished that criticisms of the army might always be undeserved or, he added, significantly, if they were deserved then the army itself ought to see that injustices were repaired, grievances blotted out, and wrongdoers punished. All this was a not too distant allusion to the Dreyfus scandals. Replying to a delegation of Valence Protestants headed by their pastors, M. Loubet said French Protestants were Republican in feeling even before the great French Revolution, and the Republic had no better citizens than the members of the Reformed Church. The ideal they taught in their places of worship was more justice and more brotherliness. These were exactly the fundamental articles of the true Republicans catechism. President Loubet left Valence for Montelimar, where he will spend a day with his aged mother.

Before leaving Paris the Boer Generals addressed a manifesto to the French nation, in which they say:—In this pressing extremety we have asked the world to come to our aid with charitable gifts, for our widows, our orphans, our mutilated fellow-citizens, and other indigent persons, and finally to assist us in the task falling upon us of bringing up our children properly. The losses caused by the war are indescribably great, so great that the small amount which England will give in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Peace, were it ten times as large, will be altogether insufficient to repair the damage done by the war. Our widows, our orphans, the mutilated and the indigent and our children for whom we come to solicit your help, will only derive very little benefit, and in most cases none at all from the amount in question. On the platform at the Gare du Nord at Paris Botha thanked the Parsians for the reception accorded to himself and his companions, and added. "It must be borne in mind that our mission to France has been absolutely philanthropic, and has not had, and never can have, any political character. We are bound by our pledged word, and we do not wish to break it. We are determined to carry out scrupulously all the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace; what we come to seek is solely material support." On reaching Cologne the Boer Generals were very cordially received by the large crowds awaiting their arrival. An official at the Colonial Office was asked whether an interview had been arranged between Mr. Chamberlain and the Generals. He did not deny the rumour, but said: "Nothing is settled as yet, and I am, therefore, unable to give you any information." A Paris correspondent says an impression prevails that the Boers will not return to Paris. This is confirmed by an Exchange telegram definitely asserting that there the return visit has been abandoned. The impression exists at Paris that the Boer Generals' visit will result in some definite understauding "which may probably put an end to their Continental wanderings."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November 1902.

1. he following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
To-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.
To-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a meeting of the B V A Carbine Association Committee at the Club, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November 1902.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 543 Vol G E Mulroney; No. 5436 Vol G E Vowles and No. 5437 Vol T H Osborne.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE accouchement of Queen Helena of Italy is expected at the end of November. If a son is born his title will be Prince of Rome.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

A PLEADER AND A WOMAN IMPLICATED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Gabroochand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Vanmali Ludha, Revabai (a woman), Nemchand Hemchand, Khimji Mowji, and Ratanlal Rangildas with forging a valuable security and using it as genuine, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences.

Mr. D'Souza and Mr. DeQuadros, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. T. J. Strangman barrister-at-law, with Mr. H. P. Dastoor, pleader, appeared for the first accused, Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, for the third, Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, for the seventh, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the eighth accused. The rest were not defended.

Mr. D'Souza, in opening the case, said that the present prosecution arose out of a case tried by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, in which complainant and another were charged by Revabai, the fifth accused, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of gold and pearl ornaments of the value of Rs. 2300, which she gave to Gabroochand for sale. His client was a native of Patan, and after a long trial lasting over nine months was acquitted. In that trial Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, the presiding Magistrate, came to a conclusion that the prosecution was made up of forgery and perjury, and granted sanction to prosecute the opposite party and their witnesses on those charges. After that Mr. D'Souza got a warrant issued against Revabai, and requested the Magistrate to send the case for further police investigations. From investigations it was found that the first, the second, the third, and the fourth accused were intimately connected with the conspiracy in which the fifth accused Revabai was made a cat's paw by Laheroo. Laheroo was under deep obligations of Gabroochand who had harboured him in his house and helped him till he (Laheroo) got established at Patan. In return Laheroo carried on intrigues with Gabroochand's wife, which brought about an ill-feeling between him and Laneroo. No. 1 was a half qualified lawyer, the so-called Mukhtyar at Patan, and was a terror to the people of that place. The friction between Laheroo and Gabroochand had led to the conspiracy and the prosecution subsequent to it.

Mr. Strangman wanted to know the charges his client had to meet. He knew not what was the case against his client and he was entitled to know the charges against him.

His Worship remarked he did not know that the counsel had any right to do so.

Mr. D'Souza said that he was going to examine the complainant at once and to put in a confession made by one of the accused and a document implicating the first accused.

The complainant Gabroochand Vestachand, an inhabitant of Patan in Guzerat, said that he knew Laheroo the first accused, who was a mukhtyar and an inhabitant of Patan, Laheroo practised in the criminal court only, and was in the habit of coming to his house. He (No. 1) was in very poor circumstances when witness first made his acquaintance in Samwat 1948. Witness came to Bombay in Samwat 1951, and took up service under Kilachand Umedchand, a dealer in sugar. On account of some rumours about his wife later on an ill-feeling was created between him and Laheroo. He had known the first four accused long before, while the rest became known to him subsequent to his case in the lower court. At Patan he was arrested on warrant in August, 1901. He saw Revabai, the fifth accused, for the first time in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court where he surrendered to his bail. At Patan, Laheroo told him that he had done all that, and he would settle the matter if witness would pay him Rs. 5,000. On his way back from Patan Bhabha, the third accused, joined him at Palghar Station and asked him if he had received a notice demanding the payment of Rs. 3,000, to which witness replied yes he had. Witness had neither borrowed that amount from any one nor passed a promissory note for that. Bhabha also told him that he and Laheroo had got up that case, and if he (witness) would surrender to them and pay the money they would save him. He did not know Bapalal Gordhan his co-accused in the court below before that case. The statement of Revabai in that court that witness had an interview with her in connection with the ornaments was false. Witness was shown a document, dated 22nd January, 1901, purporting to bear his signature. He said the signature was not in his handwriting nor was he present in Bombay on that day. There was no truth in the evidence given by the sixth and the eighth accused against him in the lower court.

Witness was examined as to certain dates on which he was out of Bombay. He said that on the 14th of February, 1901, he met the first accused to the Patan station when he (witness) was about to start for Vishanagar. He told Laheroo that as an intimate friend it was not proper on his part to have behaved with his wife in the way he had done. Subsequently he cut off all relations with Laheroochand.

Purushotam Laloo said that he did not know Revabai. Witness was shown a letter, and said that he writing on the letter and the envelope were not his. He had seen Mr. Sloane on the day previous to the hearing and had made a statement to him with reference to the letter. Mr. Sloane did not tell him to come to the court and give evidence.

Witness was made to write a portion of the contents of the letter at Mr Souza's request in order to compare and prove the handwriting later on by an expert.

Witness continued that a policeman came to him at Marwari Bazar and brought him to the Court in a gharry. He was served with a summons by that policeman on the road just opposite to the Court. When the policeman came he was sitting on the veranda of the shop of Inaraj Lachiram.

Mr. William Sloane, Inspector of Police on special duty, said that on the 25th October last accused No. 1 was arrested and brought before him. He found a letter along with other correspondence on the person of No 1. He made inquiries of Revabai about it, and in consequence of the information he received made inquiries about the last witness Purushotam Laloo. He had had a conversation with him about the letter. In consequence he directed him to come to Court to give evidence. As he failed to appear he issued a subpœna.

Mr. V. R. Buxy, Chief Interpreter and Translator of the Court, said that he remembered No. 6 coming to him on the 1st. The accused made statements to him in the presence of the Magistrate of his own free will. There was no policeman present. The statement was made in his Worship's chamber. That statement was brought ready written by the sixth accused. The statement was read over to the accused.

Counsel applied for bail which was not granted. The case stands adjourned.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AN open air entertainment was held last night in the compound of the Education Society's Schools, Byculla. The stage, which was kindly lent by the Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, was located in the compound, and around which were arranged over eight hundred seats, the grounds being lighted by incandescent gas lamps. By the time the entertainment commenced every available seat was occupied, and many late comers had to stand. The programme opened with an overture by a band, being followed by the Gipsy Chorus in "Preciosa" with band accompaniment, which was well rendered. Torchlight Drill, which is a novelty in Bombay, was the next item on the programme. It was performed by the boys of the School with Indian dumb-bells, to the ends of which were fixed inflammable materials, which blazed up as the boys went through their exercises. The remaining vocal music consisted of a pretty coon song called "Ma Darling Sue," a part song "Spring," and a plantation song "Far Away," all of which were very effectively rendered, and elicited loud applause. Cornet Solo "In Old Madrid" brought the first part of the programme to a close. After a short interval a screaming farce entitled "Wanted a Young Lady" was played by the well-known amateurs Mr. and Miss Wise, assisted by Mr. M. Innes-Ker. The characters were well sustained, and from start to finish the play went off without a hitch, and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, specially young folks. The burning of a "Guy" together with a brilliant display of fire-work brought the pleasant entertainment to a close.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

LOWER BURMA RICE

THE District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect:—

The estimated area under rice in the 14 principal rice-growing districts is reported to be 6,649,000 acres actually cultivated last year. Amherst reports an unexplained increase of 28,900 acres, and Pegu, Toungo, and Hanthawaddy report increases of over 10,000 acres. Floods have caused damage in Tharrawaddy and Thongwa and have caused a decrease in cultivation in Henzada. In Myaungmya the fallow area is large owing to cattle disease and sikness among the cultivators, and in Prome owing to untimely rainfall. Otherwise prospects are bright.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. FAGAN.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Bellary on the 30th ultimo for the trial of Captain Fagan, 14th M. I. The Court was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F Garnett, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment as President and ten members.

The prosecutor was Major C. Binsteed, 1st M. Lancers; Judge-Advocate, Major J. Stewart (A. A. G., 6th Circle). Mr. Eardley Norton defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge.—Using insubordinate language to his superior Officer in that at Bellary, on the 25th of August, 1902, after he had been warned in the Orderly Room as to his behaviour at Mess and elsewhere by Major Hitchins, Officiating Commandant, 14th M. I., who asked him three times if he understood what was being said to him, he replied in a disrespectful manner:—"Go on and finish what you have got to say", or words to that effect.

2nd charge.—Disobeying a lawful command given to him by his superior Officer in that, at Bellary, on the 25th August, he did not instantly go to his quarters under arrest when ordered to do so by Major C. H. M. Hitchins, Officiating Commandant, 14th M. I., in consequence of the language used by him, which forms the subject of the 1st charge.

Major Graham, 14th M. I., first witness for the prosecution, deposed that on the 13rd August he complained to Major Hitchins that he was unable to carry on work in his Double Company Office owing to the noise and foul language used by Captain Fagan, whose Double Company Office is in the same room. Major Hitchins said he would speak to Captain Fagan at the Orderly Room on the following Monday, and requested witness to be present in Orderly Room at the same time. He was present at the Orderly Room on the 25th when Major Hitchins told the accused of the complaints which he had heard about him and said: "This sort of thing cannot go on. Do you understand me?" Getting no answer he repeated the question two or three times. The prisoner meanwhile was standing with his arms folded, glaring at Major Hitchins in a most defiant way, and at last leaned forward and said in an insolent way:—"Go on. Finish what you have got to say." Major Hitchins interrupted him and said, "Go to your house under arrest." Accused continued standing with folded arms, glaring at Major Hitchins. The order was repeated four or five times, and still prisoner did not move. Major Hitchins then said, "Do you intend to obey me or not?" Prisoner replied, "Oh! yes I will obey you. Good morning, thank you." He then left the room without saluting and shortly afterwards returned by the same door and laughing to himself, swaggered across the room. The witness was cross-examined as to the complaints he had made, and as to other details of his evidence concerning the occurrence in the Orderly Room on the 25th.

Major Malumet, I. M. S., the third witness for the prosecution, deposed that he had business at Orderly Room on the 25th August and was requested by Major Hitchins to remain whilst he spoke to Captain Fagan. He corroborated the evidence of Major Graham, but described the prisoner's manner as "rather impertinent" when saying, "Go on and finish what you have to say." He characterised the prisoner's manner as insolent when he finally left the Orderly Room under arrest.

Witness was cross-examined as to his description of prisoner's manner as "rather impertinent," and stated that he had rendered a report of the occurrence to Major Hitchins at that Officer's request.

Major Hitchins, 14th M. I., the second and last witness for the prosecution, corroborated Major Graham's evidence and described the prisoner's manner, both when answering him and again when leaving the room as "most insolent."

In cross-examination witness disclaimed any intimate knowledge of the prisoner and stated that he had never said anything to the prisoner a disadvantage or spoken of him save to his official superiors.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The defence was opened by the examination of the prisoner on his own behalf. He gave particulars of his former service and as to his relations with his superior Officers, but had not directly touched on the present incident when the Court adjourned.

When the Court resumed the next day the prisoner, continuing his evidence alluded to a former difference with Major Hitchins. With regard to the present charge, prisoner stated that when summoned to the Orderly Room he had no idea for what purpose he was wanted. He reported himself to Major Hitchins and was told to wait. When he was finally called up, Majors Graham and Maidment were present. The complaint made against him of using foul language was a complete surprise to prisoner and he was so taken aback that he did not answer when Major Hitchins addressed him. He did not swagger across the room on purpose, but walked in his ordinary manner. Prisoner stated that he had no intention of being insubordinate or disobedient.

Lieutenant Oldfield, Acting Adjutant, 14th M. I., for the defence, deposed that he had been in Court the previous day, and had heard Major Hitchins's evidence. He had heard Major Hitchins talking of prisoner frequently. Witness, replying to the Court, gave instances. He had never heard Major Hitchins say a good word of the prisoner.

The learned Counsel for the defence than addressed the Court. He dwelt at great length, both in his cross-examination and in his final address, on the fact that his client's ordinary behaviour was peculiar and differed in many respects from that of the average man. He pointed out what had been elicited in cross-examination, that the prisoner walked with an abnormally long stride and that his eyes had a peculiar and fixed glitter, deducing therefrom that the prisoner's behaviour in the Orderly Room, in regard to the alleged "swagger" and "glaring," was not incompatible with his ordinary behaviour and, therefore, could not be classed as insolent. Counsel further submitted that the prisoner could not be found guilty of the charge unless "intent" could be shown, and put it to the Court that, if they had any doubt on this point, the prisoner should be found not guilty.

At conclusion of Counsel's address, the Court was adjourned till the following day.

On the 1st instant, Major Stewart, the Judge-Advocate, summed up, reviewing the evidence of the prosecution and the defence in relation to the charges preferred against the prisoner.

After the Judge-Advocate's summing up, the Court proceeded to deliberte on its finding.

BRITAIN AND SIAM.

I AM told, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that two Conventions very similar to the new French treaty with Siam, were concluded between Great Britain and Siam nearly three years ago, although they have never been published. The first of these provides for the appointment of a commission to delimit the boundaries in the Malay Peninsula between the British protected States of Perak and Pahang on the one side and the Siamese province of Bman and the Siamese dependencies of Kelantan and Tringanu on the other, so far as the Convention itself does not define them—in other words, where conspicuous natural features such as rivers and mountain ranges are not known to exist. In four successive articles the Convention defines the boundaries between Perak and Keddah, between Perak and Bamao, between Perak and Pahang and Kelantan, and between Pahang and Tringanu. The importance of this Convention just now is that it recognises Kelantan and the others as Siamese.

The second Convention, which was signed at the same time, defines who are the persons entitled to protection as British subjects in Siam, and to be registered as such at the British Consulate in accordance with the fifth article of the treaty of 1855. These include all British subjects born in Siam, except those of Asiatic descent, and their children and grandchildren, provided these are treated by British law as British subjects. But neither the great-grandchildren nor the illegitimate children born in Siam of these persons have the right of registration. They include also all persons of Asiatic race born in British possessions (except natives of Upper Burmah or of the British Shan States domiciled in Siam before January 1, 1900) and their children born in Siam, but not their grandchildren. Any question arising as to the right of a person to British protection is to be finally decided by a joint investigation of the British and Siamese authorities, the point of this Convention is that it prevents the growth of a community of Asiatics in Siam which would be wholly independent of the Siamese. This is done by confining registration in the British Consulate to British subjects and no one else, and in regard to Asiatics to their children but not their grandchildren, so that British subjects of Asiatic birth are prosected for two generations after which they pass into the general population of Siam. The former of these provisions is more important than the latter, for it removes the crying abuse, so far as this country is concerned, of issuing certificates of registration wholesale to Chinese and others who are not subjects of the country issuing the certificates, and thus withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Siamese authorities. Many who understand the gross abuses of this protection system will be glad to know that three years ago, without pressure or "quid pro quo" of any kind, Great Britain voluntarily freed the Siamese from this incubus.

A CORRESPONDENT on the subject of the motor problem observes—"At the request of my family I purchased a motor car some three months since." One almost looks to find the classical continuation, "since when I have used no other." But as it stands the remark reads quaintly enough. Who was it that said that this is the age of obedient parents?

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James MacDonald presiding. There were present: Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vethaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, and the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

GRIEVANCES OF MATUNGA RESIDENTS.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 17th March last, from the Vice-President and Secretaries of the Matunga Residents Association, stating that the Municipality has hitherto omitted to perform its obligatory functions so far as the wants of Matunga are concerned, and has failed to make a due return to the district for the taxes collected from it. The applicants drew the attention of the Municipal authority to the following requirements:—(1) A well-maintained road from east to west. (2) Due supply of water. (3) Duly maintained cemetery for people of all caste and creeds, high and low. (4) Better provision for police protection. (5) Daily clearance of refused and cesspool water.

The Executive Engineer in his report on the above stated the portion of the district referred to by the applicants lay between Dadar and Matunga, and within a radius of about a hundred yards from the Matunga station, where new buildings had recently been erected. These buildings formed the subject of complaint in a Government resolution, a report on which had already been submitted to the Corporation. With regard to the requirement of roads the Executive Engineer stated one whole of the district to which the applicants refer is included within Scheme No. 5 of the City Improvement Trust, except a certain portion. The Municipality laid down certain lines of roads in the district referred to by the applicants, but they have been abandoned since the Trustees laid down their lines of roads. The Trustees have laid down two lines of roads. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that these lines of roads are not sufficient for the requirements of this portion of the district, and recommends that three new roads may be laid down for the convenience of this district. Two of the roads would be a great convenience. As regards the third road it might be laid down if the Corporation consider it necessary to do so, as there is already a vacant piece of ground belonging to the Railway Company in the immediate vicinity of this road.

With regard to the water supply the Executive Engineer stated that there are several new bungalows recently erected at Matunga and it seems advisable that measures should be taken to supply them with water. This can be done by supplying water from the 4" main at Vincent Road, but the land along which the pipe can be laid does not belong to the Municipality. A line of road has been laid down by the Municipality from Vincent Road to Matunga Station, but it is now included within the Trust's Scheme.

In conclusion, the Executive Engineer says the best plan would, therefore, be as stated in the letter above quoted to ask the Trustees to expedite the construction of the road or, at any rate, to purchase the ground where this road is to be constructed. When this is done, the Corporation will be requested to sanction the laying of the pipe from Vincent Road to the Station. The probable cost of laying this pipe will be Rs. 5,500, towards which amount the former petitioners Messrs Tnakurdas Manmohandas and others have offered to subscribe Rs 2,000.

The Executive Health Officer in his report stated that there were nine cemeteries within a reasonable distance of the locality, and the cemetery at Mahim recently provided by the Corporation not being very far off, he did not see the necessity of the Corporation incurring any additional expense towards this object. With regard to the cleansing of private and public passages and cesspits water the Health Officer stated that proper provisions had been made.

Mr. S. D. Khote said the reports of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer were quite satisfactory. But having regard to the dilatory proceedings of the Improvement Trust, the scheme in question would not be taken up for some years, and in the meantime to remedy the grievances of the poor residents of Matunga some measures should be adopted by the Municipality. The residents of the locality paid full municipal rates and taxes in return for which they should be provided with such conveniences as the Municipality were bound to give. He proposed that the matter should be referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim opposed the motion. He said the Corporation should not incur expenditure on a work which had been undertaken by the City Trustees and which they would carry out in two or three years.

Sir Balchandra moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be forwarded to the Corporation for disposal.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim suggested that the consideration of the subject be postponed and that the Commissioner be asked to inform the Committee how many of the suggestions made by the Executive Engineer in his report should be carried out, and what would be the expenditure.

After some discussion the amendment was carried by a majority.

ILLUMINATING MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. S. D. Khote moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite tenders for the purpose of carrying out the work of illuminating Municipal buildings on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim raised a point of order, and asked the Chairman's ruling on the point whether the Committee could pass any resolution on the subject. All that the Committee had to do was to make a grant towards the Coronation Celebration, and as soon as the money passed out of their hand, they could not do anything. It then became the duty of the Coronation Committee to decide how the money should be spent.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

"TO BE, OR NOT TO BE": A NEW READING.

THE "Nation" (N. Y.) publishes the appended letter on "Hamlet's Soliloquy":—What commentators I can find on Hamlet's most notable soliloquy seem to regard suicide as its theme. I would suggest however, that the speech beginning "To be, or not to be" is not concerned as a whole with a contemplation or consideration of suicide. When last on the stage, Hamlet had shown impatience with himself as a coward, or at least lacking "gall to make oppression bitter." The pretext of using the play to make sure of his "father's foul and most unnatural murther" has not altogether reconciled Hamlet to his procrastination. And now, in the third act, he comes on still chafing at his own irresolution, rather than in a contemplative mood. "Is my enterprise ever to be, or not? Is it nobler to endure this disgraceful situation, or, facing about on the flood-tide of my own and the time's troubles, to be overwhelmed in at any rate opposing it?" The sarcastic "nobler" implies Hamlet's answer to the question. He is for the moment, I think, viewing his death in the attempt to "set right the time" as practically assured, just as drowning would be certain were he to turn and rush upon the rising tide. How can the idea of suicide be made out of "take arms . . . end them"? Is there any point in "by opposing end them," unless it implies ending one's life in manfully meeting, not running away from, the swelling flood of evil? After this opening burst of impatience at his irresolution, Hamlet passes as frequently (e. g., l. 4, "The King doth . . . take his rouse . . . a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance"), from a present, particular matter to a general reflection. The prospect of his own death in the adventure laid upon him by "cursed spite" suggests a consideration of death in general. His impatient tone dies down into reverie. "Death is only a sleep, and it ends a thousand sufferings. But if that sleep has dreams? Yes; if it were not for that thought, how many men in trouble of love or law or anything would end it even by self-slaughter. But all men shrink from death and the unknown ills of negation. And so, such fearful enterprises as mine, many of great pith and moment, may lose, even in hands of native resolution, the name of effected action." Here suicide, only incidentally and only objectively, does enter momentarily into the course of Hamlet's meditation, not as a recourse for himself, but as a general possibility. "The native hue of resolution" and "enterprises . . . moment" have surely nothing to do with suicide, either for Hamlet or any body. He comes back at this point to his subject proper, the danger of his enterprise—to what he calls his "craven scruple of thinking too precisely on the event." Hamlet, brave as he really is, has a delicate conscience, which blanches his "native hue." The danger of the event is heightened for him by the sense of his own unworthiness, by uncertainty as to fundamental principles of right and wrong, by concience that "makes cowards of us all."—W. F. Tamblyn, Western University, London, Ont., Sept. 20, 1902.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major T. P England, Royal Field Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Major G. H. Colomb, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Assistant Quartermaster General, for Intelligence, Major C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-General A. S. Reid, I. M. S.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel J. A. Coxhead, C. B. R. A.

Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Captain T. E. Marshall, R. A.

Aide-de-Camp, Royal Artillery, Captain H. A Keebel, Royal Field Artillery.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Barton D. S. O., R. E.

Adjutant, Royal Engineers, Captain C. G. W. Hunter, R. E.

Chief Signalling Officer, Captain H J Riddell, 48th Pioneers.

Headquarters Camp Commandant, Major F. G. Lucas, D. S. O., 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Deputy Judge Advocate General, Major R. C Onslow, Staff Corps.

Deputy Director, Supply and Transport, Major C. G. R. Thackwell, D. S. O., Staff Corps.

Camp Supply and Transport Officer, Captain C. H. G. Moore, Staff Corps.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Veterinary-Major D. J. Barry, A. V. D.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The following are the Umpires and General Staff of the Southern Army:—

UMPIRE STAFF.

CHIEF UMPIRES AND THEIR PERSONAL STAFFS.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B.
Assistant Military Secretary, Major C. P. Campbell, 1st Central India Horse.
Aides-de-Camp.

UMPIRES.

Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, G. C. I. E., K. C. B.
Major-General F. W. Kitchener.
Brigadier-General E. G. H. Bingham, R. A.
Brigadier-General H. P. Leach, C. B., D. S. O.
Colonel W. B. Capper.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers.

ASSISTANT UMPIRES.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Bailey, 5th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Trench, West Riding Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Peyton, D S O, 15th Hussars.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. W. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh District.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. St G. Welchman, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Curry, D. S. O. Lincolnshire Regiment.
Major J. S. E. Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Major E. P. Leathes, Royal Field Artillery.
Major W. H. Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Major C. F. Grantham, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Major E. K. Daubeny, South Staffordshire Regiment.
Major D. P. L. Birch, R. F. A.
Major H. G. Sutton, 16th Madras Infantry.
Major T. McKay, 40th Punjab Infantry.
Major A. E. Aitken, 19th Bombay Infantry.
Major W. H. Savage, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Captain H. A. Engledue, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

UMPIRE CAMP COMMANDANTS.

Captain C Bailey, 16th Bengal Lancers.

ARMY STAFF.

Commanding, Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C. B., A. M. G., British Service.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain E. C. Loch, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Captain W. H. Ray, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant J. Mellor, Royal Horse Artillery.
Deputy Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff, Colonel F. W. Bromfield, British Service.
Assistant Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. McSwiney, D. S. O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieutenant Colonel G. F. H. Dillon, 25th Punjab Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major F. de B. Young, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
Deputy Assistant Qartermaster General, Major H. C. Frith, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.
Assistant Qaartermaster General for Intelligence, Major J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Lancers.
Principal Medical Officer, Colonel J. F. Supple, C. B., R. A. M. C.
Secretary to Principal Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Waddell, C. I. E., I. M. S.
Sanitary Officer, Major H. S. McGill, R. A. M. C.
Staff Surgeon from the Force.
Commanding, Royal Artillery, Colonel A. H. Hewat, R. H. A.
Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Captain T. A. Tancred, R. A.
Aide-de-Camp, Royal Artillery, Captain W. B. R. Sandy, Royal Horse Artillery.
Commanding, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel G. C. P. Onslow, R. E.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant F. D Irvine, R. E.
Chief Signalling Officer, Captain R. C. Dandas, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots.
Headquarter Camp Commandant, Captain P. L. Grove, Cheshire Regiment.
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Major H. L. B. Acton, 1st Madras Lancers.
Deputy Director, Supply and Transport, Major F. C. W. Rideout, Staff Corps.
Camp Supply and Transport Officer, Captain Graham Young, Supply and Transport Corps.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Veterinary-Major A. F. Appleton, Army Veterinary Department.
Chief Telegraph Officer, H. S. Pike, Esq, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Civil Officer attached.

FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Kincaid-Smith, 4th Hussars.

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION

Commanding, Major General W. Hill, C. B., Staff Corps.

SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Brigadier-General Sir J. Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O, British Service.

SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Colonel A. A. Pearson, Staff Corps.

The whole staff of the two Armies will assemble at points of concentration on the 20th November, 1902, with the exception of the Umpire Staff and Umpire and Headquarters Camp Commandants and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals of Divisions and Brigades.

Chief Telegraph Officer, Lieutenant D. A. Thomson, R. E.
Civil Officer attached.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION

Commanding, Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K. C. B., D. S. O., Staff Corps.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. C. Gore, C. B., 5th Dragoon Guards.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain J. S. M. Shea, D. S. O, 15th Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Major J. B. Edwards, D.S.O. 1st Central India Horse.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General for Intelligence, A. W. Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Principal Medical Officer, Colonel A H. Athonisz, R. A. M. C.
Staff Surgeon, from the Division.
Field Engineer, Captain H. O. Lathbury, R. E.
Superintendent, Army Signalling, Captain S.A. Delme-Radcliffe, Meywar Bhil Corps.
Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Major E. Grey, Staff Corps.
Divisional Transport Officer, Captain E. E. Preston, Staff Corps.
Chaplain (Church of England), Reverend T. E. F. Cole, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, C. I. E., Staff Corps.

SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. T. Littledale, 4th Dragoon Guards.

THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Colonel G. F. Francis, Staff Corps.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commanding, Brigadier-General Sir J. W Murray, K. C. B. R. A.

FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commanding, Brigadier-General F. H. Plowden, British Service.

SECOND

PURELY PERSONAL.

If any doubt remained as to whether the King is completely restored to health it ought to be removed by the record of his proceedings during the last week. It makes one almost breathless, for instance, to go through the reports of his proceedings on a single day—the day he spent at North Berwick. The day started in a cold wind from the north-east, and, as the hours went on, the severity and cold of the wind increased rather than diminished, yet this is a short summary of what the King managed to squeeze into this one day: At eleven o'clock he left the Knoll, where he had spent the night. He went first to the golf links. Here there was a crowd eagerly anxious to see whether the promise of the newspaper reports would be carried out, and ready to watch with keen interest the foursome which had been promised, with Mr. Balfour as one of the players and his Majesty as one of his opponents. They were disappointed; but Ben Sayers, the professional, had the satisfaction of being presented to his Majesty and of receiving an order for a set of clubs. I don't like to suggest that this means that the King is not on the high road to being an accomplished golfer, but it is a tradition of golfing experiences that the young player has an idea that the more clubs he buys the more quickly will he get over the difficulties of a game peculiarly trying in its uncertainties and vicissitudes.

Then the King drove off again; visited the house of Mr. Robert Craig at Carlkemp; and surveyed for some time the sea line and the links, both of which can be well seen from the terrace of this house. Indeed, two of the holes—the fourth and the fourteenth—were quite close, and the King could see all the moves of the players. This brought the King up to half-past twelve, and then he started back for North Berwick. He there had a little ceremony to perform—namely, to plant a purple leaved sycamore close to the old Town House, in commemoration of his visit. He did so, and made a little speech; and heard the National Anthem, and, is short, went through the whole performance quite gaily. This was all before lunch, and there was the drive to the Knoll. There, after lunch, the King was again called upon to plant a tree—it was a young fir this time. After he had done this he had to receive the Town Clerk to sign the minutes of the ceremony of planting the purple-leaved sycamore, and he had time to turn over the leaves and see the minutes of his last visit to North Berwick—it was as far back as August 29th, 1859.

These proceedings brought the King on to three o'clock; but his day, though already pretty full, was only starting. For the Prime Minister was waiting for him with his powerful motor car, and there was a little journey through the country, and a reception or two, and a house or two to visit—in short a mere trifle—though it involved the distance of some thirty miles of ground to get over. Meantime the weather, instead of improving, had grown steadily worse, and everybody who has been to Scotland knows what it can produce in the shape of bad weather. But the King wrapped himself up in true motor-man's costume—in a heavy coat and a cap—and off he and the Prime Minister started on their little trip. Through the town first they careered—I hope the constables of North Berwick are not quite so vigilant and officious as those of other towns farther south—then they went along the coast, passing historic castles, villages, where the inhabitants gave them a passing cheer, until, finally, after varied experiences, such as might fill a week in olden times, they drew up at Whitingehame, the well-known home of Mr. Balfour.

Here the King had to make himself agreeable, for there was a small house party to meet him, consisting mainly of the members of Mr. Balfour's family, his sister, the truest and closest friend he has, his brother Mr. Gerald Balfour, and Colonel Eustace Balfour, as well as the ladies of these families. But the King could only wait for half an hour, then again into the motor car, and another journey along the coast and through scenes and villages and by castles old in story, until again the King was at a friend's hospitable house, and again had to make himself agreeable.

This time, his host was Lord Haddington; and there was high tea, with a big company to meet his Majesty, consisting of Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, Ladies Cicely and Grisell Baillie-Hamilton-Arden; the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord and Lady Binning, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Ogilvy of Biel, and Mr. C. C. Turner. Once again the King had to plant a tree, this was the third time in a single day; it was an oak this time. He did, however, show some signs, perhaps, of a desire to take things easy, for it is recorded that he walked through the orchard and the gardens until darkness set in.

Again the motor car was at the door; again the King drove through historic spots, and had the pleasure of gazing alternately at the broad expanse of sea on one side, and North Berwick, brilliant with illumination in his honour, on the other. It was seven o'clock when he got home, and then he had to meet a big dinner party, and so to bed, as Pepys would say; with a long journey to London the next morning at ten o'clock.

I have given this rapid sketch of a King's day, say M. A. P., not merely as proof of his own unimpaired robustness and of his love of movement, but also as significant of the times in which he and the rest of us live. It would have been impossible even two or three years ago for even the King to have gone through a journey and a day of such varied experiences, such crowded incidents, such long distances. It is all part of that tremendous revolution which, as I wrote lately, is being made in our habits by the motor-car. To go thirty, forty, even seventy miles in an afternoon is now within the possibilities of every man who can afford to keep a good motor-car. Just think of what that means! There will be no excuse now for most of the people who have wealth for not knowing every b t, not only of their own country, but of most other countries of Europe. In a week or two one could see every place worth seeing in these isles; in a week or two one could explore every part of France, and so on; so that the grand tour of Europe, which meant a couple of years' absence from England in the eighteenth century, may now involve not more than a couple of months. It is idle under these circumstances for people to cry out against the motor-car. They may object, and rightly object, to the recklessness with which some inexperienced, young, and rather bad, mannered bounders forget the rights of the pedestrian, the cyclist, and the occupant of a horse drawn vehicle. These are matters for severe regulation, and, if necessary, for severe punishment; but always on the condition that the motor is recognised as a form of locomotion which nothing can ever prevent or throw back.

Among the local revolutions which the motor car is producing, and which a chronicle of the times is bound to note, is the curious change which is coming over country-life. The big country house is going out of fashion. What even rich people now ask is a pied a terre in the country—just a place where they can sleep and eat comfortably, and have a weekly change of air for a night or two. My friend, Sir Ernest Spencer, being one day on one of the beautiful roads of Surrey caught sight of a board underneath a pine-clad hill. There was ground to be let there; and, indeed it had been thus offered for some fourteen to twenty years. He climbed the hill, found a beautiful spot built himself a little cottage there, left the trees as they stood, and took altogether about four acres of woodland. It is quite a tiny place, as it will be seen; but he has been offered by some of his wealthy friends any sum he likes to demand; they so much prefer a little place like this to their own expensive and distant mansions in the country. And this kind of house—about twenty to thirty miles from London—will grow daily more fashionable, and the motorist, instead of shivering at railway stations and risking his life in cabs, will calmly get into his machine and go out to his little country place in half-an-hour or so; and, oscillating between a small but comfortable house in London and a small and comfortable house in the country, have the delights of town and country after a fashion undreamt of in the philosophy of the ante-motor days.

An O. P. dinner is not a real O. P. dinner without a speech from Mr. Cecil Raleigh; and never did that witty speaker make a wittier speech than at the Wyndham dinner. He was proposing the toast of "The Ladies," but he is not the speaker to be trammelled by the particular subject which is entrusted to him; and he made one of those splendid discursive speeches which always delight his audience. Taking up the list of guests, he had a pleasant little fling at each of the prominent names. Sir Francis Jeune and his wife were among those who were to have been present, but who, from unavoidable causes, were compelled to be absent. I am sorry, said Mr. Raleigh, for many of us regard Mr. Justice Jeune as, on some occasion or other, the best friend we ever had. Hall Caine naturally had to be mentioned. There are two Popes, said Mr. Raleigh; there is the Pope of Rome and the Pope of The Eternal City; there is the Pope who is infallible and there is Brandon Thomas; and so the Drury Lane dramatist went on from point to point, and always hailed with delighted laughter. There was just one serious and touching moment; it was when he proposed the health of Miss Mary Moore. The audience received the name with fervour, the ever delightful Mary got up and spoke two or three words so feelingly that they were better than the most prolonged speech.

ON A WAR COMMISSION.

A LONG WAY AFTER MR. DOOLEY "DUNNE."

"Div ye know what this War Commission is about?" asked Mr. Duley.

"Oi do not," replied Mr. Henissy.

"An' ye're roight," said Mr. Duley. "What it is nobody knows—which is not surprisin' seeing they re onacquainted thimselves. It's me b'lief that it's a kind iv a sacrit 's'ciety loike ther Masons or ther Royal Order of Hoodoos.

"Ther rough plan iv ther game is ez follers. Ther Commissioneers are all iv thim patriots who hiv drawn thir sal'ries widout flinchin' from toime immemorial. Nivir for wun momint hev they shirrked placin' their sons in th' serrvice uv the country—whin ther was money in ut.

"They are all iv thim experts on most iv'ry thin' save carryin on warr agin the foul but accurate shootin' Boors, but arre qualified be havin' read ther 'Toimes' leaders on ther situation in South Africa. They have niver bin there.

"Ther Commissioners summon each other to gither and set arround a long table smokin' seegars at four-pun' ten apiece. An' ther chairman, he sez, 'La-ads, it' sup ter me to introdooce meeslif to ye, after which ye can introdooce yerseifs to me, and we shall be officially acquainted. We will then ad-joorn ther sittin' and close our ard-juous labours with loonch and a nap. We hev put our hands to ther resper, ther sands iv ther glass hev cleaned out' an' the slate hez bin squeezed dry, therefore is there no turnin' back,' sez he, 'until we have put th' military janiuses of this counthry on their thrile,' he sez, 'an acquited them,' he sez.

"'We will endeavour,' he sez, 'to keep our meetings as selict as possible.' Consequently witnesses without coronets mounted with diamonds ez big as the top iv yure thumb will lave their villainous lies in the editor's box, which yure Commissioners hev built at great expense in the cellar were it cannot be found.

A LOW FELLER.

"'With ther bist intenshuns in th' worrld th' Commissioneers starrt callin' th' first witness—a r-rough, vulgar charackter, iv the name iv Gin'ral Smashum. He looked as if he dressed in any kind iv clothes he found on th' chair whin he woke up iv a morning. 'Twas ez bad ez that.

"'Gentlemen of the Rile Commission,' sez he, 'if we had f'rgot the gloryous thraditions iv the past, an' instead iv r-rushin' on th' Boers had sneaked around an hit thim on th' back iv th' neck, they'd her bin less,' sez he, 'of the r-regrat-to-states" that filled the varyous editions iv th' London pa-apers during the warr.'

"'Ye're a very low feller,' sez the President, 'an' oi don't know what ye're talkin' about. Go out, you rude perrson,' sez he, 'an' buy a strainer ter spak through,' sez he, 'and thin p'raps of'll be able ter onderstand you, sez he. 'Pull ther blind down, Arthur; ther lights in me eyes an' of don't sleep so well's of used ter. If any more uv them fale witnesses call, till them it's me busy day. Call the nex' witness,' sez he, 'fer we hev put our hands ter ther pram, an' hev got ter keen moving.'

"A fu man in liv'ry pokes in his head. 'Gin'ral the Markiss C. T. L. B. Nasingby-Cunningham-Anstruther Lilloyd is widout,' he sez. 'Admit his lordship,' sez th' President, 'an' put th' sofa cushions in th' easy chair before th'fier; and the Markiss enters in a stove pipe hat, long coat, a white vest, an' lavender pants.

"'Thank Gawd th' aristocracy is brave an' patriotic,' sez the President, 'Gin'ral, it's nec'ssry that ye shud be thurly examined, that ye may git even with the vulgar corrypondints that have bin callin' ye names in th' pa-apers. How do ye explain yeer capture an' that iv yeer gallant men?

AGIN THER RHULES.

"'Mr. President,' sez the Markiss. 'oi played accord in' to the rhules that of had learnt on' th' playin fields iv Eaton; but the inemy did not—they're no gintlemin.' Spoken like a thuro sojer sez the President; 'ye ought to be made a Field Marshal, consider in yeer mony an' relations. Continue' sez he.

"'Oi advanced me intrepid army,' sez the Markiss, 'placin' me war corrypondints and movin' picture-makers in th' front row iv the stalls, where of wud have bin myself, but that me shaving water was late, to Duleyfontein, where forty-two thousan Boers tould me they were awaitin me onset; but I was scandilously deceived be the brave an' misopinzed Dutchmen, who wuz elsewhere, sez he.

"'In pursoonance iv th' articles iv warr oi stayed where I was. To gain th good will iv th' paceful and law-abidin' but savage and blood-thirsty inhabitants of opened a baz-aar, and consthructed a golaf coorse. 'Twas iv nine holes. Th' links was crowded it bean medal day, whin of was surrounded be wan hundred thousan' Boers. Thin of moved me army over the impossible but alsily accesible laarger ter the right fxecutin er flank movemint an' two niggers on ther lift. We attacked th' inimy with gr-reat fury, chasin'thim up th' sides iv precipitus mountins, an' capturing eight guns, which we didn't want, so we give thim back to thim again, with sivril iv our own. 'Twas ther divil of er scrap, an' remfolded me of meeslif at me best. We thin surrendered to th' vanquished inimy. It was not my sojers fault, they bein' taken unawares.'

"'Thrue fer you,' sez Gin'ral Smashum, from th dureway. 'Twas yer own flathead fulishness an none besides.'

"'Remove that miscreant, sez the President; an' they thrun him out.

Makiss, ye did well,' sez he. 'Ye have given th' lie to the pa-apers as called ye a lazy effete, side-whiskered jackass. Was you much hurted?'

TERRIBLE THRAGEDY.

"'Me eye-glass was shot out, says the Markiss, making for the dure. 'Oi must have ye now, as oi have a luncheon party of dukes at the Hotel Garlton.'"

"An' won't iny more witnesses be called?" asked Mr. Henissy.

"Mabbe ther cook uv ther Mount Nelson Hotel Capetown, will be called," replied Duley, "ter testify ter ther disgraceful manner in which ther social functions were attinded. But he will be examined in an irron safe, fer't would be a terrible thing should the Imp'ror William larn how ther British officers omitted to change inter glad rags—be which of mane evening dress—at ther capchure of Crowngay, or how ther fure-point-siven guns were given preference rates to ther front over th' ladies moonlight excursions at Parderberfontein. Ther transpoort officers 'll be dealt with severely over so grrave a tactical error. an, it's meeslif that wud not be surprised if their golu' handicap were raised to twinty-fure. Oi till ye warr is hell and ye cannot play at with kid gloves on.

"An, finally, just before the worrld comes to an end, the following rsporrt will be issued:—

"'Before we met your Commissioners, with onusual perspick-acity, decided what they were goin' to say, it sez 'An' we konsider the prisint a giftin' opp'tunity to kongratcherlate ourselves on the virry able manner in w'ich we hev passed the time.

"'Yure Commissionirs arre of opinion that the num'rous victhorys that our glorius off'cers achieved were grreatly due to the prisince uv th' fair an' female flow-ers uv our ar-ris tocracy that cheered th' disthress-ful evenings iv the dukes and lords at the Mount Nelson' Hotel be dancin' and be musicin', and th' common sojers bein' grashuly allowed ter look thro'th, fince whin ther biscuits was finished, an' smell the bokays an' hear th' corks poppinz, had th' time iv their lives.

"'Yure Commissioners arre uv opinion that ther niver cud have bin a rrhemount scandal because ther inthrepid gin'rals who live on th' fourth dure an' bought the horses from Hungary niver made a cint be th' deal. May be th' conthractors conthracted a pile out iv ut; but that's er custom uv th thrade.

"'As fer th' horses bein' thin and half-starrved whin they arrived, 'twas er scheme to be commended. They could be packed more contiguous and stand closer in th' thransporrts.

"'In conclusion, yure Commissioners hev nearly forgotten ter report on th' conduct iv the war. Yure Commissioners find that if th' warr er otherwise fought against th' Boer nation or dipindency, who started or did not the battle or rebellion against Great Britain or ther sovereign Power, had been run other than it has bin, things would not hev bin as thby arre.'"

"And what did Lord Kitchenerr say to thim after that?" asked Mr. Henissy.

"They'd sint him to Inja," said Mr. Duley, "so that they cud'nt hear what he said about thim."—B. F. R. and J. M. F. in the "Daily Express."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	5
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Dongerkhadi and Dongri	7	5	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	25
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	20	20	96
Total plague deaths to date	120,849	100,384	
Same date last year	124	30	124

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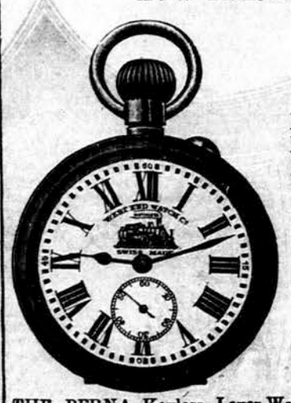

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 6	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 6	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 4	51 3	43 5	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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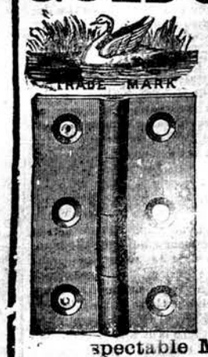

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68, Fenchurch Street, London E. C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.